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20 CENTS

## BELGIUM REVEALS HUMILIATING PEACE OFFERED BY BERLIN

Acceptance Of Terms  
Would Have Made It  
Vassal State

## CAME INDIRECTLY

Minister Of Foreign Affairs  
Makes Official Statement  
On Negotiations

## SURRENDER ASKED

Control Over Internal Affairs  
And Trade Privileges  
Demanded By Germans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 19.—Belgium has rejected the offer made by Germany of a separate peace. Belgium is a small state tied to the neck of the Kaiser to handicap the German forces. The Germans want to shorten their line. This is only possible with a neutral Belgium as a defensive counter-part of an offensive movement of the Allies outflanking Belgium.

### Official Statement Made

London, September 19.—Reuter's agency has received for communication the following telegram from the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs:

"The Belgian Government received through an indirect channel communications which have thrown light on the intention of Germany towards Belgium. These communications were transmitted from Berne to the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who immediately acquainted the Allied governments. Belgium has received, no formal proposition directly from the Imperial Government.

"According to the communications received, the intention of Germany would be to demand that Belgium should bind herself to effect a solution of the language question in conformity with the Imperial policy of Germany—thus requiring Belgium to abdicate the right inherent to sovereignty to solve one of the problems of its internal political organization in accordance with the freely expressed will and in accordance with the interests of the Belgian people.

### Amnesty For Traitors

"Germany would also claim full amnesty for Belgian citizens who had been guilty of helping the plans of the enemy—thereby imposing on the Belgian Government an act of submission.

"Germany would insist on the maintenance after the war of the commercial treaties previously in force. This, following upon the destruction of Belgium industry by the invader, would ensure Germany's economic grip on the country.

"Moreover, the pawn theory is not abandoned. Germany would insist upon binding up the fate of Belgium with the solution of the question of colonies.

"Finally, the obligation which rests on Germany completely to repair the damage she has unjustly inflicted upon us, the victim, is not even mentioned. Germany would thus be enriched by the pillage of Belgium, whose ruin would be completed.

### Inaccuracies Are Corrected

"It should be noted that the published statements are inaccurate on the two following points:

"In opposition to what has been said, the communications which have been received by the Belgian Government mention neither an eventual suspension of hostilities between Belgium and Germany nor the evacuation of Belgian territory.

"The conditions set forth above overshadow and render sterile all declarations which appear to recognize the independence of Belgium. They cannot be taken as the basis of any serious discussion. The Belgian Government formulated its program in its Note to the Pope on the 24th December last, which was

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## 28 Years Old, General Gaida Is Hero of Czecho-Slav Iliad, Stirring Figure In Siberia

Vladivostok Awaits With Interest Coming Of Youthful  
Hero Of Two Brilliant Exploits; Opinion Divided  
On Horvath Episode

By Olive Gilbreath

V LADIVOSTOK, September 19.—Although Vladivostok is soon to be declared an international city, it promises, as a meeting ground between Allies and Russians, to offer not a wholly untroubled surface. The mood of the Russian is difficult to foretell; in general, like the Irish, he is "agin the government." The landing of the first troops, British from Hongkong and French from Saigon, evoked curiosity, indifference, resentment, welcome; this was extended to include a certain romantic speculation concerning the Americans and a dislike of the Japanese. All this was some days, and even weeks ago. At present, the Russian is fermenting. The remark of one American, "How we shall be loved and hated—and loved again before we are through this thing," appears to be in the process of fulfillment.

The point in question is the disarming of the Horvath troops. Just now Vladivostok turns all eyes to the return of General Gaida, the advent of Gaida, and the determination of Horvath's status. The details of General Horvath's coup d'etat are difficult to authenticate. The general facts are that the Allied consuls having been informed—correctly or incorrectly—that the Dictator's troops were about to seize the Siberian Bank and the Zemaka Uprava and threatening armed conflict with the Siberian Government, the British Major Dunlop, as town major, ordered the troops disarmed. This occurred early one Sunday morning at the station and the Russians say was done most impolitely. The Horvath coup d'etat failed—but with consequences. Opinion was divided. The most conservative foreigners and Russians declared that the only authority which could collect a Russian army had been alienated and irreparably offended; the majority of the Allies voted that Horvath was an "empty name" and favored too strongly of the old regime to influence new Siberia. The Horvath Russians took the matter hard. One of the officers disarmed committed suicide. General Horvath himself published an open letter in which he stated that the Allies, not understanding Russian law, had attributed more power to the zemstvo than it possessed and that at the same time they were condemning the extreme element that had brought Russia to her present chaos, they were, in favoring the Siberian Government, appealing to the same element to restore order.

The answer of the Allies was short but pregnant, it was practically, "Go to the front and we will restore your arms—with ceremony." Just what form the ceremony will take is not known, but it is assured the Russians that "war being a sacred thing," as the Golas Primoria says, they will be sent to the front "as warriors, not as a herd of animals."

The next movement of General Horvath has been to leave Colonel Pleshkov who commanded the troops with the situation and to start north; it is said he has been summoned by General Gaida who, it is further said, has disapproved the discrediting of what he considers the best factor in Russia for order. And

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## SHIP DELIVERIES IN U.S. 1,800,000 TONS THIS YEAR

2,595,000 Tons Have Been  
Launched And Keels Laid  
For 4,103,000 Tons

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September 20.—(Received by French Wireless Station). The Emergency Fleet Corporation announces that the tonnage actually delivered so far this year amounts to 1,800,000. Ships totaling 2,595,000 tons have been launched and keels laid for 4,103,000 tons.

Deliveries for September will probably reach 400,000 tons.

## Metz Is Bombarded By Long-Range Gun

Official German Statement Admits  
Americans Have Been  
Shelling Town For Days

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 19.—An official message from Berlin states that the enemy, for several days, has been bombarding Metz with a long-range gun.

Amsterdam, September 20.—The bombardment of Metz was announced in the following official communication published in the Metz newspapers, obviously intended to reassure the population:

"The enemy for several days has been bombarding Metz with a long-range gun. This bombardment has always been possible through all the years of war and has long been expected. Modern guns have a longer range than, for example, the distance from south of Pont-a-Mousson to Metz. The bombardment, therefore, is in no way connected with the fact that the enemy, after our evacuation of the St. Mihiel salient, approached nearer the town. It is only a concomitant phenomenon of the present battles west and south-west of Metz, and will soon cease when these come to a standstill. "Therefore the regulations regarding entry and departure from the fortress zone remain unaltered."

## HANKOW HAS BIG START IN NEW LOAN CAMPAIGN

Over G. \$50,000 Worth Of  
Fourth Liberty Bonds Already  
Sold There, Is Announcement

Hankow has been hustling in its Fourth Liberty Loan campaigning according to a telegram received at the United States Consulate General from Mr. Raymond McKay, American Consul-in-Charge at the up-river port. The telegram states that over G. \$50,000 worth of the bonds have been sold already in Hankow.

Shanghai's Liberty Loan "push" will be started the end of this week and will close October 17. Preliminary work is going on actively and it is expected that results will show as soon as the campaign is put under way. Various honors are being circulated and the Campaign Committee is busy making a comprehensive census of local Americans.

## HINDENBURG MANIFESTO IS MINUS BOASTFULNESS

Proclamation To Soldiers Drops  
All Talk About Crushing  
The Enemy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 19.—The German newspaper Mittag Zeitung publishes a proclamation issued by Marshal von Hindenburg acquainting the German troops with the peace proposal made by Austria, intimating that war operations will not be interrupted and adding that the readiness for peace is not in contradiction with the spirit with which we are carrying on the struggle.

Von Hindenburg significantly drops his previous boastfulness about smashing up our enemies and dwells on the defensive nature of the struggle and the necessity of protecting the homeland. He warns the German troops that the enemy camp previously rejected Germany's offer of peace with scorn and derision.

## Americans Charging Through Barbed Wire



American troops charging through barbed wire entanglements on the Western front. (Readers of this newspaper who wish a photographic copy of this picture may obtain it by sending ten cents to the Division of Pictures, Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C. Enclose this clipping.)

## BAKU IS EVACUATED BY BRITISH FORCES

Failure Of Local Population To  
Co-operate Causes Retreat  
To Persia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 20.—A message from Constantinople states that the Turks have occupied Baku. London, September 19.—It is now permissible to state that Baku has been evacuated and the British forces have safely withdrawn to northwest Persia.

One of the most thrilling chapters of the war has just come to light in the British evacuation of Baku amid circumstances entailing deadly peril to our forces.

The British naturally expected loyal co-operation from the local inhabitants and garrison, especially regarding the security of their communications across the Caspian Sea. The Bolshevik fleet, however, after conveying our soldiers there appeared to think that no further effort was necessary. The Armenian troops also proved unreliable in an action on August 17, when they refused to fight and dispersed to their homes.

On August 26 a determined Turkish attack was beaten off by the North Staffords and Worcesters who, however, were compelled to give ground. Realizing the hopelessness of the situation, owing to the lack of support, we decided to evacuate Baku on September 1.

On the same day the Turks again attacked and our allies again failed to co-operate, with the result that the Warwicks had to cover the retirement of the Armenian and Russian troops, and it is feared that they suffered heavy losses.

On September 2 certain troops arrived from the Russian General Rikharov, in consequence of which the British resolved to hold on a little longer. The promise of further reinforcements and the temporary inactivity of the enemy tended to improve the morale of our Allies and strengthen their wish to hold on to Baku.

The action of the Russian fleet was peculiar, as they refused permission for the British evacuation.

Meanwhile the local population apparently were quite unable to sink their differences, which went so far that the Armenians actually opened negotiations to hand over the town to the enemy, thereby introducing another element of extreme danger to the British detachment. This action of the Armenians caused the fleet to turn its guns on the Armenian quarter.

On September 14 the Turks made a determined attack in force and after a battle lasting for sixteen hours, the brunt of which was borne by the British, our troops finally evacuated the town and reached northwest Persia by sea. The Russians themselves had become disgusted with the dilatory and unreliable behavior of the Armenians and presumably placed the necessary shipping at the disposal of the evacuating forces.

## BRITISH ENVOY IN RUSSIA ORDERED OUT BY SOVIET?

German Report Says Representative  
Has Been Asked  
To Leave At Once

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 19.—The Berlin correspondent of the West Zeitung states that the Soviet Government has requested the British representative to leave Russia forthwith.

## Terauchi Cabinet Resigns; Saionji Likely Successor

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, September 21.—The Cabinet has tendered its resignation. Marquis Saionji has been ordered to form a Government but his decision is not known. The consensus of opinion points to him as the only possible successor in the circumstances.

Marquis Saionji is one of the founders of the Seiyukai party and has been a leading figure in Japanese politics for two decades. He was premier twice, the last time being in 1911.

## TIENTSIN-PUKOW TRACK IS CUT BY BRIGANDS

Impossible To Say When Traffic  
On Line Will Be  
Resumed

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)

Tientsin, September 21.—Traffic continues to be interrupted on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway owing to the fighting between government troops and brigands. The brigands have cut the track and it is impossible to say just when the service will be resumed. Mails between Pukow and Peking are being sent by way of the Peking-Hankow and Lunghai Railways.

## Cologne And Coblenz Are Bombed Every Day

Many Killed And Injured Daily  
And Refugees Are Fleeing  
To Holland

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 19.—The Sittard correspondent of Volk states that the Allied airmen are bombing Cologne and Coblenz every day and many persons are killed and injured daily. The German figures issued in this connection are far below the actual facts. Refugees are fleeing into Holland daily.

## CENTRAL POWERS ASKED TO DEFINE PEACE TERMS

Allied Labor Conference Also  
Urges Collective Declaration  
Of Aims By Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 19.—The War Aims Committee of the Labor Conference has submitted a report to the Conference regarding the Austrian peace note urging the Allies to make a public collective declaration of their aims, to subscribe to President Wilson's fourteen points and to ask the enemy countries to define their war aims.

The report was adopted without a vote.

## WHOLE BULGARIAN FRONT SMASHED IN BY SERVIANS

Cavalry Advancing On Prilep  
And Reaches City 20 Miles  
Beyond Original Line

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 19, 8:55 p.m.—The Serbians have completely broken the Bulgarian front and the Serbian cavalry has reached Prilep, twenty miles northward of the original front while other Serbian cavalry is advancing upon the important junction of Prilep. The front is now twenty-five miles wide. This is regarded as a very important success and it looks that the Allies will clear the whole of this area of the enemy.

The entry of the British and Greek forces into action, following the rapidity of the Franco-Serbian success, foreshadows a great extension of the fighting front in Macedonia.

The Serbian official communique issued yesterday reports:

Surmounting the formidable difficulties of the high mountains, we are pursuing day and night the completely beaten enemy. We have taken Toposa, Kuchkov-Kamen, Polichichte, Bechichte, Melynitza, Vitolichte and Rasamby and our advance now exceeds twelve miles.

The new Bulgarian reinforcements have been beaten and forced to retreat. The fleeing enemy is burning the villages and stores.

Our prisoners and booty have not been counted owing to the rapidity of our advance.

Paris, September 19.—In the Balkans, north of Monastir, the Allies continued to advance. The Serbian and Jugo-Slav troops fought with great dash, the defense system organized by the Bulgarians is broken and they are now fighting in the open without trenches.

An official despatch from Eastern headquarters reports:

On the 17th and 18th the Allies greatly extended their successes of the two previous days. The Bulgarians are retreating in disorder on the Cerna and our troops pursuing reached the Cerna at one part, captured the mountainous zone at Djurov-Kamen and Chazerna, crossed the river Delachichtz and passed the Rozden region and the Blato mountain mass. The enemy abandoned prisoners and much material. British and Hellenic troops attacked in the region of Lake Doiran and gained a footing in the enemy positions, despite the resistance of the enemy, and have already captured numerous prisoners.

## Intense Fighting On Palestine Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 20.—A Turkish official communique dated the 17th reports intense fighting activity on the whole Palestine front.

## BRITISH BATTER IN HINDENBURG LINE'S OUTPOST DEFENSE

Break Down First Positions  
Of System Near St.  
Quentin

## ADVANCE FURTHER

Capture Bellenglise And  
Bellicourt And Defeat  
Fierce Counter-Attacks

## 10,000 CAPTURED

French Occupy Essigny-le-Grand And Make  
Other Gains

## THE BATTLE SUMMED UP

The Germans counter-attacked fiercely on the northern portion of the new battlefield, around Trescault and Moeuvres, but after temporary successes were thrown back.

The British and French continue their pressure around St. Quentin. The British have taken over 10,000 prisoners. The advanced defenses of the Hindenburg Line west and southwest of St. Quentin have now been broken down. Between Lempire and Epchy another mile of ground was taken, as well as Bellenglise and Bellicourt, an advance of two miles.

The French have captured Essigny-Le-Grand, south of St. Quentin, and made other progress.

There is nothing new on the American front at St. Mihiel.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 20.—The severe German defeat recorded by Sir Douglas Haig is the culminating operation of an uninterrupted series of concerted engagements during the last eight days.

Its chief importance lies in the fact that the advanced defenses of the Hindenburg line west and northwest of St. Quentin have been broken down.

The new front borders almost everywhere the Hindenburg line, except west of St. Quentin, where the town is girdled by a powerful defensive system which is completed on the east and south by the double water line of the Canal and the Somme, narrow gullies and sunken roads constituting formidable obstacles.

The positions taken by the British form a network of wooded hills commanding the Cambrai-St. Quentin road. Any further loss of ground here will constitute a new breach in the Hindenburg line.

Mangin Hammering Steadily  
Meanwhile General Mangin on our right is indomitably hammering at the great St. Gobain position, the central pillar of the enemy line, while the Americans are preparing to turn the southernmost bastion of the Hindenburg line at Metz, all of which gives promise of most momentous operations next month.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, describing the bitter fighting in which General Mangin's men are engaged at Malmaison Plateau, says that immediately one position is taken another commanding it must be attacked. The troops have been worked to the last ounce, enduring a fatigue unknown since the Battle of Verdun. Some divisions have been engaged almost incessantly for seventeen days.

London, September 19.—Up to the present the British have taken 5,000 prisoners and fifty guns on the Gouzeaucourt-Holnon front and the British line is nowhere more than two miles from the Hindenburg line.

Germans Counter-attack Fiercely  
London, September 19, 8:55 p.m.—The Australians have advanced beyond the outposts of the Hindenburg line and are right up against the main line.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this afternoon:  
The enemy opened a violent bombardment from many guns yesterday.



day afternoon on the northern portion of the battlefield. The between the two sides cut all telephone communication with our divisions in the line.

At five o'clock in the afternoon German infantry made a strong attack on a wide front from the neighborhood of Trecault northwards. The Guards, 3rd and 27th Divisions completely repulsed the enemy at all points with great loss. Another strong attack northward of Moeuvres was driven off with heavy losses.

In certain localities bodies of the enemy succeeded in raiding and entering our trenches, where our counter-attacks overwhelmed them. Our line in these localities was re-established intact.

Many prisoners were taken and great numbers of German dead lie before our position on the whole front attacked.

Southward of Gouzeaucourt the operations of the 3rd and 4th British Armies continued successfully yesterday evening and during the night. English troops made progress northward of Pontreux, reaching the outpost positions of the Hindenburg line.

**Outposts Of Line Taken**  
On their left the 4th Australian Division renewed its attack at eleven o'clock in the evening and carried the outpost positions of the Hindenburg Line after heavy fighting, capturing many prisoners and a number of machine-guns. These divisions and the 1st Australian division hold the outpost positions of the Hindenburg line on the whole of their respective fronts.

Further north severe fighting occurred eastward of Ronsoy and Epehy. We obtained possession of Lempre and beat off determined counter-attacks.

In the Villers-Guislain sector the 17th division, which took several hundred prisoners yesterday, recaptured Gache Wood, which the enemy had regained and later repulsed with heavy loss a strong enemy counter-attack from Villers-Guislain.

Repeated enemy attacks in the vicinity of Gache Wood during the afternoon and evening were repulsed. A successful local operation yesterday morning improved our positions southward and eastward of Plognefort. A number of prisoners were captured.

**Prisoners Number 10,000**  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening: Further reports confirm the heavy nature of the counter-attack delivered by the enemy yesterday afternoon northward of Trecault and the severity of his losses.

Fighting occurred today in the sector eastwards of Epehy and also in the neighborhood of Gouzeaucourt, where we gained ground northward of Gache Wood.

There were local engagements on the remainder of the battlefield. We improved our positions slightly westward of Wytschaete and repulsed raiders eastward of Neuve Chapelle and northward of the Ypres-Comines canal.

The prisoners taken during the operations which commenced yesterday northward of St. Quentin now exceed 10,000 and over sixty guns have been captured.

Aviation.—There was slight enemy activity yesterday. We brought down four and drove down three enemy machines out of control. Four British machines are missing.

British aeroplanes assisted our advancing troops and bombed and machine-gunned the enemy. We dropped sixteen tons of bombs during the twenty-four hours.

Our anti-aircraft guns brought down a hostile machine on the 16th and our machine-gun fire from the front brought down another on the 17th.

**Take Bellinghise and Bellcourt**  
Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reports today: The prisoners captured up to sunset yesterday number 8,000, including hundreds of officers.

On the front of the Fourth Army alone eleven divisions were identified. The army on the left took a complete battery of howitzers, eleven field guns, many trench mortars and machine-guns, and a great quantity of stores, but the tactical value of their gains exceeds the material. One of the main objectives was to gain a clear frontal position commanding the Hindenburg line along the whole face of attack. This was practically accomplished.

By three o'clock we had taken Bellinghise and Bellcourt and established ourselves along the St. Quentin Canal in places within fifty yards of the outposts of the Hindenburg line.

as was a similar effort in the vicinity of Villers-Guislain.

The Australians took 342 prisoners in their attack on the Hindenburg outpost line.

### Counter-Attack Proves Enemy Is Kept Guessing

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports this evening:

The heavy counter-attacks delivered by the Germans yesterday and today prove their uncertainty regarding our intentions, which is a tribute to the excellence of our staff work and organization. Prisoners state that our blow was expected north of Gouzeaucourt instead of south of that village, hence the German thrust at Moeuvres. When the unexpected happened the Germans changed their plans and took the offensive east of Havincourt Wood. The Germans directed a tremendous bombardment against High Wood and Havincourt Wood in the rear of our line, but no significant was the British defense that the dense waves of the enemy only succeeded in reaching our positions at certain places, from which very few returned. When the effort spent itself it was a sheer moving down of the ranks of the assaulting troops and the ground was a terrible shambles. The enemy casualties were quite forty percent of the troops engaged.

The Guards withstood the onslaught of the 6th German Division, fresh from its training as storm-troops. The 6th German Division is no longer warworthy.

Equally fine was the splendid resistance of the Seventeenth Division to a heavy counter-attack at Villers-Guislain. Our men stood their ground like graven images. The Germans came on again and again with great valor and determination. Then came a lull. The Seventeenth still stood while the only Germans to be seen were the stark or writhing forms in the foreground.

Today the fighting in the nature of local actions, principally around Epehy and Villers-Guislain, east of Ronsoy and at Gache Wood. We repulsed all attempts to regain ground and made further progress.

This morning we carried Lempre, northeast of Ronsoy.

The mopping up of the German outpost zone steadily continues. **Gain Mile In New Attack**

London, September 20.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning: Towards midday yesterday the English attacked in the Lempre-Epehy sector and despite considerable opposition and in the face of heavy artillery and machine-gun fire made valuable progress to a depth of over a mile beyond the line previously gained in this locality. We captured, after an obstinate resistance, the strong point called Malassie Farm and also a number of small woods and posts and defended localities forming part of our old defenses.

We attacked last night and repulsed Moeuvres. The enemy's resistance was obstinate and fighting continued.

A few prisoners were taken in local engagements elsewhere on the battlefield and also northward of Hulluch.

We repulsed raiders northward of Lens.

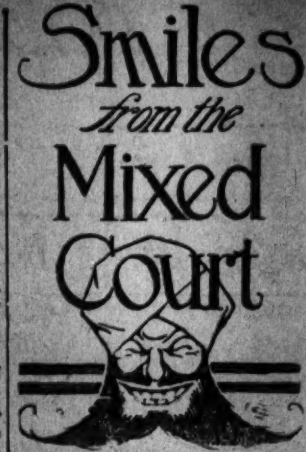
German official communiques reports: We repulsed repeated and strong counter-attacks against Gouzeaucourt and on both sides of Epehy and also attacks between Omignon Rivulet and the Somme.

**Essigny-le-Grand Falls Before French Attack**  
Paris, September 19, 7:45 p.m.—The British and French attack on both sides of St. Quentin on a front of 22 miles took over 6,000 prisoners and, at points, advanced into the "impregnable" zone of the Hindenburg defenses for several miles and captured ten village fortresses. The French took part in the drive and advanced nearly two miles on a front of about six.

The official communiques this afternoon reports: In the region of St. Quentin, continuing our advance, we penetrated Contescourt, where the enemy is defending himself desperately.

North of the Aisne there has been great artillery activity. A strong enemy counter-attack at Molsy Farm was without result. We maintained all our posts and inflicted losses on our assailants.

On the Vesle front the German attack northeast of Courlandon was broken up by our fire before it reached our lines.



The first intimation C.P.C. 1279 received that anything wrong was toward was when he shifted his weight over to the other foot and started to draw a long breath of relief at the thought that it was nearly time for changing guard.

The attempted inspiration seemed to get about as far as his larynx and then to pile up in a maddening jam and refuse to advance.

The C.P.C. brought his eyes to a focus, looked around anxiously and was seized with the horrible suspicion that somebody had switched the calendar on him about six months' worth. The air was full of something that looked like snow.

The C.P.C. felt of his brow. It was reassuringly damp. The pavement felt hot beneath his feet. He took another look about and saw that the storm center appeared to be moving in a slow agitation along the street to his left. Waving the floating white particles from before his face he strode across the highway and made out Tsien Sz zig-zagging along, coughing and piloting a wheelbarrow load of feathers several bags of which were leaking profusely.

The C.P.C. combed a couple of hands full of plumage out of his teeth and addressed Tsien. The barrow sagged to a halt. Tsien began scraping the clinging down from his features, bewildered pedestrians ventured to cross the street and the air slowly cleared, more in regulation early September fashion on Peking Road.

Then first aid was administered to the punctured sacks and Tsien, the C.P.C. and the barrow made a trip over to Central Police station.

Tsien was still raking feathers out of his whiskers in court next morning and was quite indignant about the whole affair. It wasn't his fault that the stuff spilled out and blew all over the place, he said. He had pointed out to his master before he started that the sacks were insecurely fastened and told him what would happen. Nevertheless, for his share in the business, Tsien was assessed \$5 and a warrant was directed to be issued for his negligent master.

**Another Argument Against Bathing**  
When the detectives went through the commode of Luang Tsang-nan, aha! they discovered eight various articles of baou's clothes, any one of which if seen encompassing a youngster in the Native City would have caused a tie-up in the frame.

The discovery should have been embarrassing to Luang Tsang-nan on she had just been charged with appropriating a couple of pieces of foreign infant's attire from her then employer and these articles were among the eight. Mistress Dzang, however, was not embarrassed in the least.

She explained it all in cheerful fashion to the court. Six of the juvenile garments, she contended, were given to her by former employers in recognition of her valued services. As to the two claimed by her latest mistress, well, it was like this: one day her small daughter was brought over to the viat. It was a terribly hot day and Dzang thought how nice it would be for the child to have a cool, refreshing bath. It never struck her until the laundering was over that the small daughter had not come over with the expectation of being bathed and consequently had not brought any fresh clothes along. There was a dilemma. An inspiration took hold of the perplexed mother. Her mistress' child was about the same size as her own. She would borrow clothing enough to equip the little Dzang for the trip home. It had never been Dzang's intention to keep the garments and she had been meaning to return them all along, but it always slipped her mind. In the quiet of her cell Dzang's memory will have a whole week in which to rest up from the complex strain of having to look after her own and other youngsters.

**Discouraging Curiosity**  
Shouts of "robbers!" issuing from an alleyway broke roughly in on the moonlight contemplations of a C.P.C. patrolling a beat on North Soochow Road. Simultaneously a man issued from the same alleyway, traveling at a rate of speed slightly less than that of the sound.

The C.P.C. couldn't stop the noise but he put an effective check on Yih Li-shing, the departee from the alley. The man responsible for the shouts then came up and said that Yih and three other men had entered his house and demanded the loan of \$4. When he pleaded bankruptcy they had seized an armful of his clothing and an opium pipe and fled.

Yih said this was not exactly according to the facts. He had seen the three other men, none of whom he knew, enter the complainant's house and this struck him as so peculiar a circumstance that he had followed them in to have a look-see. Of course he had had the innocent's luck of being arrested. The records of the police showed he had been in trouble before. Yih entered another place of residence yesterday, but this time he will not leave in such a hurry. Not for three months, to be exact.

### Americans' Victory Will Affect Future Course Of The War

London, September 19.—Reuter's agency learns that the striking success at St. Mihiel has conclusively demonstrated to the whole world that the Americans are as highly trained a fighting machine as the Germans or British and French. The French praise unstintingly the staffwork of the Americans.

This success enables the Allies at any time they please to begin an attack threatening the security of the whole German line by menacing their lateral lines of communication through the fortress of Metz and the Briey iron district. Such an attack would also threaten the whole line of the Meuse northwards. Hence the new line held by the American army may very greatly influence the future course of the war.

There is evidence that the Germans are finding great difficulty in arranging reliefs for the divisions in the fighting lines, which is imposing an excessive strain on their troops.

**(American Wireless To Reuter)**  
Washington, September 20.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—General Pershing's communiques for the 19th reports:

"In the Woerre region our detachments successfully raided the enemy lines, capturing fifteen prisoners."

"In the region of the Vosges a hostile raiding party was repulsed with losses."

A despatch from the American front in Lorraine says that continued rain has transformed the front into a bog, making troop movements difficult. Aerial activity continued despite the unfavorable weather, although lessened in intensity. Luke Lukoff, an Arizona aviator, on his own initiative started attacks against enemy observation balloons, and in four days brought down eleven, in addition to two airplanes.

### Two Houses Guttled In Foochow Road Fire

Two dwelling houses on Foochow Road were gutted and three others badly damaged last night by fire of unknown origin. The congested district was endangered by the rapidly spreading blaze and splendid work by the Fire Brigade held the fire to dwellings numbered 339, 340, 341, 342 and 343.

### 300 Dead, 100 Injured In French Rail Wreck

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, September 20.—Thirty persons have been killed and a hundred injured in a collision between two Marseilles expresses in the Pacy Tunnel, between Laroche and Dijon, American soldiers effectively assisted in the work of rescue.

### Oct. 12 Proclaimed Holiday By Wilson

(American Wireless To Reuter)  
Washington, September 20.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—President Wilson has proclaimed Saturday, October 12, the 48th anniversary of the discovery of America, as a holiday, and has called upon citizens to celebrate it by a generous response to the Fourth Liberty Loan.

## Read what great men

"We have not studied economy as we should."  
—WOODROW WILSON.

"If you would be sure that you are beginning right, begin to save."  
—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"Economy makes happy homes and sound nations. Instill it deep."  
—GEORGE WASHINGTON.

"People are extravagant and wasteful. We are not saving up for the time of need."  
—JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

"Teach economy. It begins with saving money."  
—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

## Have said about saving

"Save, young man, and become respectable and respected."  
—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

"The seed of success is not in you if you can't save money."  
—JAMES J. HILL.

"No boy can become great as a man who did not in his youth learn to save money."  
—JOHN WANAMAKER.

"Thrift separates the temperate, well-behaved, respected and useful from the unsatisfactory members of society."  
—ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Open a savings account. Cultivate the good habit of saving. The earlier the start the better for you. Your spare dollars deposited here will earn 4% compounded semi-annually.

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## Shanghai Contributes Its Mite To Drive Germans From Siberia; Scenes at Red Cross Unit's Leaving

Photographs Show Contingent of Doctors and Nurses Assembled on the Bund Friday Waiting for the Tender to Take Them Aboard the Simbirsk.

Shanghai's first Red Cross unit, assembled for active service, and consisting of thirty-two doctors and nurses, is on its way to Vladivostok and to duties with the Allied expeditionary force now striving to rid Russia of the Germans and bring about a reorganisation of the once-efficient Eastern front.

How soon the civil may come for a second Shanghai assembled unit to aid in the Siberian relief work is not known, but the local chapter of the American Red Cross is anxiously awaiting word on the subject from Dr. Teusler, chief of the American Red Cross in Siberia.

Dr. Teusler has wired that the recent successes of the Czech forces have greatly expanded the field of work and increased the demands upon the Red Cross services. It is understood that the Red Cross head is in communication with Washington and has proposed certain plans for extension of activities for which official sanction is awaited.

The unit which left Friday on the Simbirsk sailed from Shanghai with an equipment remarkably complete considering the space of time in which the organisation was accomplished and the necessary supplies secured. Surgical instruments, a full line of drugs and medicines, dressings, bandages, bed linen, blankets made up the equipment—in fact the unit stood prepared to set up a 150-bed hospital at any designated spot without further call for staff or supplies. In addition the unit carried with it two two-stretcher motor ambulances, with their drivers and with stretcher beds in place and gasoline in the tanks, ready for the turn of the crank to set them upon their business of fetching the wounded from field dressing-post to hospital.

Splendid and efficient co-operation between British, American and other Allied nationals made possible the speedy equipment of the first Red Cross unit to leave here. The British Women's Work Association contributed a large quantity of the material needed to furnish the unit and turned over to the American Red Cross for shipment eight cases of hospital supplies. The Association is now co-operating actively with the American chapter in turn-

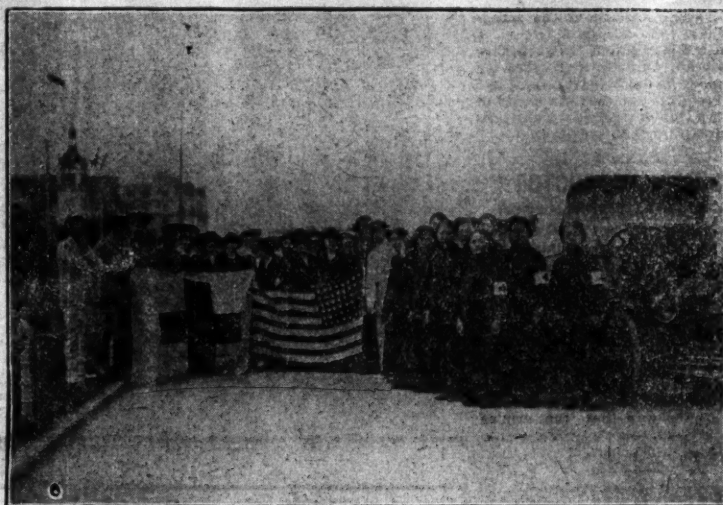
ing out supplies for the Siberian demand. British and Allied interest and contributions also made possible the rapid mobilisation of the eight motor chassis which have been rebuilt into ambulances and supply wagons by Messrs. Dodge and Seymour here.

With the local unit in the field and with the greatly increased de-

mand for relief work those in charge of the Red Cross work rooms here feel that there is going to be a severe strain upon their capacity to turn out materials. More women workers are wanted and now that the summer holiday season is closing it is hoped that there will be an influx of volunteers.

The group photographs shown here were taken on the foreshore at the Customs Jetty just before the tender left. The groups include members of A and B Divisions of the Shanghai Unit, the first including Drs. F. Masget, R. V. Taylor, William Gultelus and G. Hadden

and nurses Florence Farmer, E. Forman, J. Gardner, C. Hobelne, M. E. Meyers, N. G. McBride, E. Miller, M. Vanwynsberghe as well as three male Chinese nurses. B Division consists of the entire staff of Mary Black Hospital of Soochow and includes Drs. Ethel Polk and Louise Ingersoll, Nurses Hood and Pitts and thirteen Chinese girl nurses. The ambulances shown were constructed by the Hufferd Garage which worked night and day to get the machines ready in time. The bodies were constructed from specifications made by Major Manners, R. E.



This space contributed by Fearon, Danie's & Co., Inc.

(Photos by 'Purr'.)



## ALLIED TRADE CHAMBER UNANIMOUSLY FAVORED

Meeting Will Be Held On Thursday To Map Preliminary Organization

To spread Allied propaganda, insure friendly trade relations between Allied business houses and to lodge a united front against the Russian Revolution and Austrian trade after the war, the Allied Chamber of Commerce, made up of Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations of all nationalities fighting the Central powers, will be formed.

The suggestion, launched at the recent banquet tendered the Chinese Chamber by the American Association of China and the American Chamber of Commerce, has been enthusiastically received by the Allied business houses and definite steps toward the formation of the Allied Chamber will be taken at a meeting to be held Thursday afternoon in the offices of the Robert Dollar Company.

The idea originated with a prominent British banker and was immediately taken up by the Committee of the American Chamber of Commerce. It was first discussed publicly with representatives of the Chinese Chamber, who received the suggestion with hearty approval. Representatives of other trade associations are in full accord with the plan for its success means the banding together of Allied competition against any attempts of Germany to regain her position as a factor in Far Eastern business, they say.

As yet, plans for the federation are in the embryo. At the meeting of the Committee of the American Chamber Thursday afternoon, the members will decide how the matter is to be placed before other trade bodies. Details and a working plan will be discussed, a sub-committee will be named and this committee will be instructed to confer with committees appointed by similar Allied organizations.

The proposed chamber marks the first step taken to bind Allied nations in the Far East in a pledge to unite against German firms and the restoration of German business power manifest prior to the war. It is the first attempt to unite Allied nationalities in a campaign to systematically excite and promote, in the various home lands, interest in Far Eastern trade and is the opening wedge toward the cementing of a bond of trade relationship among the Allied nationalities.

Letters were sent yesterday to the various Allied bodies and all replies are expected before the meeting scheduled for Thursday afternoon. A copy of the letter follows:

As an Allied commercial body, we have given serious deliberation to the question of more substantially advancing Allied interests in a broad way throughout China and are of the opinion that the most powerful weapon for the accomplishment of this purpose would be an inter-Allied association, composed of the members of all Allied organizations in China taking those in Shanghai as a nucleus.

Your hearty support and encouragement will greatly stimulate the formation of this society and we cordially invite an expression of your views on the subject, following which it would appear practical to have an early joint conference of the committees of all Allied organizations in Shanghai to decide upon a plan of federation.

Thanking you for a consideration of this matter, and with best wishes, we are,

Very sincerely yours,  
The American Chamber of  
Commerce of China

## Gen. Gaida Hero Of Czech Laid

(Continued from Page 1)

who has been created General for the feat and who will have one of the last words in Czech councils.

What will occur? Will Horvath be credited or will he disappear finally from the stage? Vladivostok offers not a proper soil for Siberian governments. It would appear. General Horvath's center has always been Harbin and now the Siberian Government, to whom the Zemskaya Uprava were not permitted to surrender their power, will move further into Siberia. Vladivostok will become international. Russia will begin with Nikolai.

Some of the American acts, in the meantime, have been described to London as "sacrilegious soldiering" and the Russian peasant who used to regard the American as second only to St. Nicholas, the Wonder-worker, will cross himself before his lion in double perplexity. The facts of the case, which were distorted by unfriendly newspapers, are simple enough. In the first place, the church which was said to have been desecrated was not desecrated and, in the second place, it was not a church. The place was a species of barracks turned over to the Americans for military use, in the end of which a small chapel had been established. The priests were not ejected, neither were the icons set on the street. The latter were packed and stored in another room, though, perhaps, with American strenuousness, which the Russians have mistaken for desecration. A traveler who has been on the Volga and seen the priests turn out the walling glances while he cast his worldly eyes on the silver caskets and the jeweled icons hears of these troops' ejection of the priests with a gleaming smile. But no smile of any sort appears on the faces of those who believe the worst of this

strange person in khaki from overseas. It will soon be as difficult to convince the Russian in the street that the American is not an anti-Christ as it is to convince the British that he is not Bolshevik.

But the genuine news is the news of the Czechs at Lake Balkal. After months of silence and a gloom of the gravest fears, the curtain has lifted on the scene at Balkal. And it has disclosed the Czech situation as better than had been expected. Reports are beginning to filter through of exploits in rounding Lake Balkal, of crossing through mountain defiles and routing Bolsheviks caught napping; all this largely due to excellent leadership.

The spot light of the drama centers on a twenty-eight-year-old Czech captain who has since received his generalship for his feat in delivering this second division from the Bolshevik-Magyar-German net, General Gaida. Not unknown to the Czechs, he is the same stout hero who saved the second division from annihilation in the tundras of north Russia, in the early winter of 1918.

Another incident in the legend of this doughty people which has come to light: After Russia collapsed, the Czech-Slovaks assembled about Kiev under the leadership of Professor Masaryk, now representing them at Washington, whence they were promised a safe passage out of Russia and across Siberia by the Bolsheviks. The first division had only started when Lenin and Trotsky began telegraphing orders to the local Soviets to obstruct the way. Every effort was made to divide them. The plan was to send the first division to Vladivostok and shunt the second to Archangel. The railways were then to be cut between Vologda and Archangel and the Czechs left to perish in the tundras—a feat entirely possible of accomplishment. It was the young officer who engineered the Balkal strategy, who at that time refused the second division west but insisted that it must follow the first across Siberia. Both divisions came through fighting.

The first echelons were allowed only thirty rifles to eight hundred men. At Irkutsk, only thirty scantily armed, they were fired upon by machine-guns, the orders being given in German. They crawled off the train and with bombs and stones killed the gunners, took the guns and afterward the station. But the second division fared worse. They met a more thoroughly organized army of Bolsheviks and Germans. And only now with the final extraction of this division, by the strategy of Gaida, and by the gallantry of the Czechs at Vladivostok who started back alone to dig them out has the great Czech-Slovak adventure gained a success. If ever the tale of Czech-Slovaks is written, it will be a second Iliad.

There is no longer a question of sending the Czechs to France, an expensive business at best. The question now is that of equipping them and returning them to Russia where they are held to be the key of the Russian situation.

## UPROAR IN PARLIAMENT OVER OPIUM PROPOSAL

Chiaotung Men Oppose Motion To Send It Abroad In Form Of Morphine

Reuter's Pacific Service  
Peking, September 20.—There was a hot discussion this afternoon in the Senate concerning the motion moved by Wu Taung-lien, formerly Minister at Rome, urging the Government to convert the opium recently bought in Shanghai into morphine for sale abroad and also the adoption of stringent measures for the suppression of the cultivation and smoking of opium.

Lu Erh-hung and Ho Sen, prominent members of the Chiaotung party, described the motion as advocating a measure contrary to the Chinese law prohibiting the manufacture of morphine and cocaine and opposed to the provisions of the Hague Conference of 1913 (see the report of the Second International Opium Conference, page 81), to which China was a party, prohibiting the export of these drugs. Many Japanese and Russians during recent years have brought in morphine and cocaine from Siberia and Korea in quantities representing tons, not ounces as formerly. If Parliament authorizes the opium syndicate to export these drugs, we cannot complain when foreigners bring them here. Up to the present we have not secured visible proof of the complicity of the Government in the opium deal, but this bill supplies such a deficiency, but as we represent the people and not the Government we must safeguard the interests of the people by rejecting the proposal of the Government brought up by Wu Taung-lien. We now know that the Government is implicated but the Government does not acknowledge the fact but uses Mr. Wu as its tool.

Liang Shih-yi mildly supported the bill, pointing out that the Government was already committed to the deal and if the opium was sold in China the people would make a great outcry whereas its sale abroad would not affect the Chinese. In the midst of an uproar the House refused to hear further argument. A member shouted "Send the bill to the Government. It is not suited for Parliament." As the uproar ended the house adjourned.

## CZECHS HARD PRESSED IN EUROPEAN RUSSIA

Bolsheviks, Aided By Germans, Occupy Volk, Simbirsk And Kazan

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, September 19, 7:30 p.m.—The latest news received in London shows that the Czech-Slovaks in European Russia are very hard pressed. The Bolsheviks, with considerable German forces, have occupied Volk, Simbirsk and Kazan. The Germans are concentrating in considerable numbers in the Kharkoff-Belgorod area, apparently aiming to prevent the junction of General Alexieff's forces in the valley of the Don with the Czech-Slovaks about Samara.

There are about 18,000 Bolsheviks between the Czechs in the neighborhood of Ekaterinburg and the forces commanded by General Poole advancing from Archangel. It is understood that over 100,000 Bolsheviks and Germans are engaged with the Czechs.

Reuter's Pacific Service  
Tokio, September 20.—War Office official, Blagovestchensk and Alexieff were occupied on the 18th. Our cavalry are continuing their advance westward.

Vladivostok, September 20.—Meeting the eye at every corner today is a proclamation signed by General Gaida, the Czech Commander, ordering the mobilization of all the Czech-Slovaks in the Maritime Province in virtue of the mobilization proclaimed in West Siberia of all Czech-Slovaks in the territory occupied by the Czech-Slovak forces and the Siberian Provisional Government.

This message is probably a prelude to a general mobilization in the Far East.

Colonel Semenov arrived this morning and spent a busy day visiting the diplomats and military men. He is especially grateful for the help given him by Great Britain and stated that the confidence and faith in Great Britain among all the Comrades of the Amur and Ussuri is unbounded. The 26,000 Red Guards, Germans and Magyars opposed to him have now all been dispersed. A great number are in Mongolia and he thinks part of them will be interned while part are already turning to robbery and pillage. Others have fled to Taiga and Tundra and are doomed to perish of cold and hunger.

Tokio, September 21.—War Office official, Vologodsky, the Premier of the Omsk Government, has declared that he is opposed to amalgamation with the government at Vladivostok.

## WAR TO VICTORIOUS PEACE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, September 19.—Mr. G. H. Roberts, British Minister of Labor, addressed a meeting in Paris yesterday, said that the British, together with American democracy, would continue the war until a victorious peace has been secured and Alsace-Lorraine would be restored to France without a referendum.

M. Clemenceau's magnificent reply to Austria was very loudly applauded when he said, "A most terrible account from one people to another has been opened. It shall be paid."

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## KIANGSU PROSPEROUS WITH BUMPER CROPS

Good Yield and Low Prices Make People in Haichow District Contented

China Press Correspondence  
Haichow, Kiangsu, September 15.—With the best crops harvested for years, people in this part of Kiangsu Province are unusually contented and busy. The better complaints of no crops either on account of too much or too little rain are conspicuous by their absence this year. Not only is there enough for home use but large quantities of foodstuffs are being sold to outside markets. The roads and canals are congested with barrows and boats loaded with grain on its way to outside markets. One of the results is, of course, that money conditions are much easier than usual. Prices of goods from outside are always on the rise but prices of grain of all kinds have decreased and living is cheaper here now than it has been for months past.

The fact that the country is so peaceful is not entirely due to good harvests and plenty to eat. Our ever ready and efficient Commissioner of Defense is on the job, as usual, and such bands of robbers as happen to venture into his territory do not have much opportunity to ply their trade. General Fui Yao-shan's troops are speedily on their track and they are soon either destroyed or effectually dispersed.

Two groups of soldiers in the Salt Police recently had a difference of opinion over the division of a lot of smuggled salt. The net result was three men killed, two seriously wounded, several slightly hurt and a boy wounded. The division of the smuggled salt is still unsettled.

Steam communication between here and Taiching has been interrupted for three weeks while the steamer is laid up for repairs. But the port is full of native sea junkies loading grain and flour, mostly for the south.

### GREETINGS ON VICTORY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, September 19.—President Wilson, replying to the King's congratulations on the American victory at St. Mihiel, says:

"The generous rivalry now going on between the forces of the great countries engaged against Germany is touched with an enthusiasm and heroism which must certainly bring victory with quicker and quicker pace and it is one of the happiest circumstances of the war that the armies can admire each other's achievements with equal enthusiasm."

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, September 20.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Replying to President Wilson's message of congratulations on the American victory, General Pershing has cabled as follows:

"Please accept the most sincere thanks of the American Expeditionary Forces for your stirring message of congratulations. Your commendation was received with deep appreciation by all ranks and it will inspire in us a higher sense of our obligations to our country. I assure you that it shall always be the endeavor of the army in France to prove worthy of the confidence of the American people."



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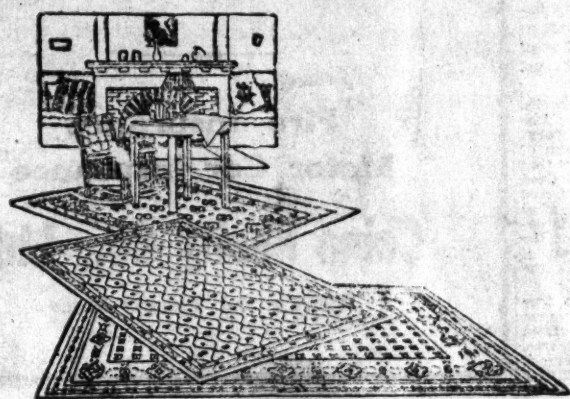
led cars into FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH and FIFTH places in all the main racing events in America this year. Besides this, sixty well-known car manufacturers in America specify GOODYEAR as regular tire equipment on their products.

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## Magnesite Mine in U.S. Has Record Output

## Will Supplant German and Austrian Product in American Market After War

(American Wireless To Reuter) Spokane, Washington, September 20.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—A magnesite mine near here is producing 10,000 tons monthly, making the largest known mine of its kind outside Germany and Austria. One engineer said that it will take the place of Austrian and German magnesite after the war, as the recently developed potash deposits will make the United States independent of the German product.

## WAR SERVICE TREATIES ARE RATIFIED BY U. S.

## Agreements Reached With France And Greece Registering Each Other's Subjects

(American Wireless To Reuter) Washington, September 20.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The war service treaties between the United States and Greece, and also between the United States and France, providing for military registration of all subjects in each other's country, have been ratified.

## Danish Naval Chief To Study U. S. Fleet

(American Wireless To Reuters) Washington, September 20.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—President Wilson has received Prince Axel of Denmark, Commander of the Danish navy and head of the mission invited to this country to study the American naval organization.

## VENEZUELA BRINGS 71 SHANGHAI PASSENGERS

## Pacific Mail Liner List Includes Mr. E. B. Bruce, Head of Pacific Development Company

Mr. E. B. Bruce, president of the Pacific Development Company of New York; Mr. E. H. Hartman of Hartman Brothers, New York Exporters and Importers, and Mr. Thomas F. Millard were among the passengers arriving on the Pacific Mail liner Venezuela yesterday afternoon. Messrs. Bruce and Hartman are on a tour of the Far East to make a general business survey in anticipation of plans for expansion of their interests after the war and Mr. Millard comes to Shanghai on a business trip.

Mr. Millard will remain here two weeks and will then go to Peking and later to Vladivostok.

The Venezuela brought 900 tons of cargo, 300 bags of mail from the United States, bar silver valued at \$4,000,000 and 71 passengers for this port. The liner will depart for Manila and Hongkong tomorrow afternoon at four o'clock.

One hundred American sailors and 25 Army, Navy and Marine officers, en route to Manila for stations, were among the passengers. All the men have enlisted since the United States declared war on Germany.

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## German Prayer Asks Blessing On Wilson

## Ministers And Elders Of Once-Teuton Church In America Pray For Allied Victory

(American Wireless To Reuter) Sandusky, Ohio, September 20.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Speaking in German, nearly 200 Ministers and Elders at the annual meeting of the Central Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States bestowed a blessing upon President Wilson and prayed for speedy victory for the Allies. The session was conducted in German because the aged churchmen understood no other language.

## WHEN STRENGTH FAILS

## Proper Steps to Take

The many thousands of people who have no great reserve of strength, who have thin blood and weak nerves, urgently need a tonic.

People with strong constitutions escape many minor ills that make life miserable for others. Don't you envy the friend who does not know what a headache is whose digestion is perfect, and who sleeps undisturbed?

How far do you differ from this description, and have you ever made an earnest effort to strengthen your constitution, to build up your system, to ward off disease and discomfort?

Everyone cannot have perfect health, but unless you have an organic disease it is generally possible to improve your physical condition by attention to the rules of health, the first of which is to keep the blood built up, rich and red.

When the blood lacks red corpuscles the body is under-nourished, you lose in weight, and as the nerves are starved you suffer from some form of nervousness. It is a scientific fact that Dr. Williams' pink pills cause the red corpuscles to increase in number, and this improvement in the blood, after taking Dr. Williams' pink pills, is demonstrated by a healthy glow on the cheeks, red lips, and the feeling of renewed strength throughout the system.

Dr. Williams' pink pills are a true tonic for both sexes, start a course today; they are obtainable from chemists everywhere, also post free, one bottle for \$1.50 (6 for \$8.00) from the China Office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 94 Soochow Road, Shanghai.

## Residences For Sale

Newly built modern houses for sale on terms to suit purchasers.

## LAND FOR SALE

In all parts of settlement suitable for MILLS, FACTORIES, RESIDENCES.

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## FOR INVESTMENT

We have for sale residential property, very attractive for investors.

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Send one of our special boxes to your boy "over there."



EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

"THANKS FOR THE CHOCOLATES. THE ONE THAT WAS FINE."

He can't smoke at the "listening post," but he can munch a piece of

## SULLIVAN'S FINE CANDIES

and he will enjoy it, too!

We attend to the mailing for you

## SULLIVAN'S FINE CANDIES

No. 11 Nanking Road





## OWN YOUR OWN HOME

## TEN REASONS FOR A RENTER TO PONDER

**FIRST**—Because my friends own property, and I should have pride enough in my ability to take care of my family to do as well as my friends have done.

**SECOND**—To be a home owner will raise my standard, not only among my friends, but among business men. It will give me a rating in the community.

**THIRD**—Because I can get a home for a small cash payment and pay off the balance like rent. I can protect my family against the unpaid balance by taking out life insurance of any amount equal to the mortgage.

**FOURTH**—If I ever have occasion to use money I can always borrow it on my home and be safe by insuring as above.

**FIFTH**—If I purchase on instalments I shall thus save where I would otherwise spend. A home bought on the monthly payment plan will encourage thrift.

**SIXTH**—I'll get a lot of pleasure working around my own place. It's real fun fixing up your own property.

**SEVENTH**—I shall have more confidence in myself if I own my home, for I shall be independent to a large degree.

**EIGHTH**—"Our home" will mean a strengthening of our home relations. It will keep our family in an interesting, uplifting environment.

**NINTH**—More money has been made from real estate than any other form of investment. Land is the basis of all wealth. The home is the foundation of our country. The investment is absolutely safe.

**TENTH**—My family will take an interest in their own home. Home interest means health and happiness, the two things we are all striving for.



THESE TEN REASONS  
ARE ONLY PART OF  
THE STORY



OWNING YOUR OWN HOME  
IS THE  
FOUNDATION OF PROSPERITY



Home-ownership is EASY in Shanghai. In few other places can a man in moderate circumstances acquire RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY so readily or pay for it so easily as here in Shanghai.

# LAND

will advance in value as soon as the war is over. Why not invest in a lot NOW, and take advantage of present prices?

We have for sale in the  
BEST RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS OF SHANGHAI

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## NEWLY CONSTRUCTED, WELL-BUILT HOUSES

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**BUY A HOME ON EASY TERMS:** If you cannot afford to pay at once for both the house and lot, we can arrange for payment by instalments at your convenience.

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Secretaries and General Managers.  
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Rubber Estate (1914.), Ltd.



## Along The Fighting Front From Soissons To Below The Marne

(From The Stars and Stripes, official newspaper of the American Expeditionary Forces, Paris, July 28, 1918)

In its first drive an American platoon, after advancing several kilometers, came into possession of a building which had been a German regimental headquarters. Personal effects scattered about, a half-cooked meal, maps and documents on tables and in racks told of the precipitate departure of the commander and his staff.

In the room which had been the office of the commandant was a dead dog. Attached to his collar was a metal tube. In the tube was a message causing for assistance from a German machine-gun nest which, at the time of reading, had long since fallen into American hands.

The dog, named as a message bearer, had been despatched with the unit for help, had been struck by a shell fragment, as was evidenced by a wound in his side, and had struggled on to the headquarters, only to find it abandoned. He will be remembered and respected by the American platoon as one servant of the Kaiser who nobly did his duty and died.

A private of the buck species was watching a plane duel in the skies. "Quite a sight," said a voice beside him, and his head nearly dropped off when he saw that it belonged to the general commanding the division. There is a story in that same division, about the same general, which describes how he was seen one day recently walking along and chatting with a top sergeant. This shows that a use has at last been found for top sergeants.

That division did its share, and paid its price for the doing, when it helped to drive the Hun back across the Marne. That night, someone softly opened the general's door, and then as softly closed it. And the word went around that he sat with his face buried in his hands, and his frame quivering with sobs.

A long line of German prisoners, four abreast, in which were some Germans who admitted riding forward not many weeks ago in trains bearing the placard, "March, Paris!" marched southward along a dusty French road in charge of a detachment of Americans from the unit which had captured them. The population of each succeeding village turned out to see the procession, watching it for the most part in silence, but always with a smile for the American guards.

There was one distinctive French soldier who stood conspicuously at a corner where the line turned. "Tout droit a Paris," he explained, "tout droit"—which is the French word for straight ahead. But the Germans couldn't see the joke.

Burly, dirty, whiskered, all in, but enthusiastic, a sergeant recounted the exploits of his platoon to his colonel.

His was a tale of the boche infantry met and beaten, of machine-gun nests cleaned up at the point of the bayonet, of Germans killed and Germans captured.

"Makes a fellow feel pretty good, doesn't it?" observed the colonel. "Yes, and it makes a fellow feel pretty good that he's on this side, too, sir," said the sergeant.

An M. P. was standing in the doorway of the hotel de ville. It had been a quiet day, as days go a little way behind the lines. And just then the quietness came to an abrupt end, for a shell landed outside the hotel de ville, and the force of it knocked the M. P. down.

The M. P. got up and sniffed. He smiled at gas. "The gas alarm was the bell in the village church. The M. P. ran to the church. While he was running another shell landed close enough to send him sprawling again.

Once more he got up, and this time made the church without any further trouble. He ran to the bell like a gnat. He hadn't been ringing a long before a shell hit the battery, put the bell out of business, and blew the M. P. all the way back to the altar.

He got up, ran out of the church, stumbled on a man who had been stunned and took him into a dugout. It was all in the day's work. And to prove how very workaday it all was, the M. P.'s name happens to have been Smith—Private Smith.

All kinds of things happen to helmets, and almost as many kinds of things happen to canteens. A cavalryman who was relaying messages had a piece of shrapnel relayed to him that flattened his canteen like a pancake. He was wearing the canteen on his hip at the time, so he didn't mind the water running down all over his pants.

"And then I ran into some gas," he said. "We got through it all right, both of us. Of course it didn't bother the horse, because he's got more room for it in his lungs."

Easy come, easy go. One of the German regiments opposite the Americans, the members of which are, by this time, probably listed as "missing, believed prisoner," had just been paid when the curtain went down on their activity in the quere.

Exactly 48 hours after the Germans marched before their paymaster and got their pay, they marched before an American officer, who relieved them of the modest collection of marks, pennies, and other things they had received.

American regulations for the handling of prisoners provide that all money shall be taken from them and

placed in a fund which is devoted to the common needs of prisoners.

Rules specify that no P. G. shall be deprived of his personal effects—Iron Crosses and the like—but almost any captured German is willing to sacrifice anything he has for real tobacco.

When one boche arrived before the examining officer and was told to empty his pockets, he laid out five partly filled sacks of American makins, and not much else. For it he had traded off an Iron Cross, his helmet, a trench knife, and all the buttons he could spare.

A certain American private wasn't satisfied, however, with any modest vest pocket souvenirs of the battle. Nothing would do for him, he explained, but a German machine-gun.

After his unit was relieved he went to a salvage pile, selected a weapon in good order, and carried it, in addition to his full pack and rifle, all the long, weary kilometers back to repos. It was not until after he had arrived that he discovered it was a French and not a German gun he had seized. We won't repeat his remarks when he made the discovery.

The composition of the perfect M. P. is as follows: Suspicion, 90 percent; more suspicion, 10 percent; total, 100 percent and then some. All men, according to the M. P. at the front, are created equally suspicious characters. Rank, or the lack of it, means absolutely nothing.

If you have any doubts, you can ask a certain French lieutenant colonel who is attached to a certain American division. He was going along a road toward the front when an M. P. stopped him. Most people do get stopped.

The colonel tried to explain, but the M. P. simply couldn't see him, and the colonel was at the end of his wit and his language. As a last resort he sent for his orderly, who happened to be a little Irishman of the combative variety common to the A.E.F.

The little Irishman came flying over the roads, via, motor, and cleared his superior in short order. But if it hadn't been for the little Irishman, there is no telling where the French colonel would be now.

All of which goes to prove that no officer is a hero to his dog-robber. A cavalryman who was doing Paul Revere work between a headquarters and the line tied his horse to a tree and proceeded on foot to his destination, where things were rather hot.

While he was gone things began to grow rather hot around that tree too. He has pretty good evidence that they did, anyway. For when he returned, there was a gaping hole in the earth where the horse had stood. A bit of rope was dangling from the tree.

Be he a private or a general, "writing home" usually occupies the first leisurely minutes of a soldier just out of action.

Parked near the headquarters of a unit back from the line was an

impressive limousine, and in it sat a major general, pounding the keys of a small portable typewriter held on his lap. He had sought the privacy of his automobile to write home.

The Q. M. Corps has fallen down on the job. It is rather tough to have to admit this, but it is proved by the fact that the mahogany Louis Quatorze writing desks ordered for individual soldiers with brass studded legs—the desks, of course—have never shown up.

So everybody uses the next best thing—a 20-gallon gasoline can, preferably empty. It sometimes rolls off your knees when you are trying to write on it, but otherwise it's O. K.

When he reached the gas hospital he was in a state of extraordinarily good humor.

"What are you so happy about?" they asked him. "That's easy," he replied between smiles. "I'm going to get some clean underwear."

How much stuff does a Yank take into the line? It all depends on the Yank.

In one squad you will see a man carrying full pack, including extra shoes and overcoat, and wearing a whole string of corned Willie cans much as a Fiji Islander wears a loin cloth. Another man in the same squad will go up minus his blouse, and carrying only a blanket, gas mask and helmet.

Nothing makes an American soldier prouder of his organization than being in action with it. Any man up front will tell you that his platoon is the best in the company, that his company is the best in the regiment, and his regiment is the best in the Army—that the artillery of his division is infallible and the officers are unbeatable. The colonel always comes in for praise.

"Our colonel," said one doughboy, "may be stout and not much for height but you ought to soldier under him. He's a regular fellow. Why, he's the kind of a guy that if he was in the ranks would make a good private!"

Which is about the highest tribute a private can pay his colonel.

A French officer stood on a hilltop south of the Marne and trained his glasses on the field where Yank and boche were having it out.

As he looked he smiled. For through the smoke he could see doubled Yankee fists finding their desired target on the tips of Hun noses and the points of Hun jaws.

He belonged to that five percent slice of the Army that doesn't smoke. His unit was stationed in a wood, and as he had all the Yank's skill with a pocket knife, he whittled

himself a pipe in his spare time. Now he smokes. If the chance of war had stationed him in a marble quarry, he would probably have turned into a sculptor.

One of the regiments which took part in the "Soissons push" was relieved in the line just after night-fall, marched back, and established camp at the edge of a peaceful village. About 1 o'clock the next afternoon the soldiers awoke, partook of a late breakfast of coffee, bread and beans, and began to talk it over.

At 1:30 the bandmaster called his command together and marched it to headquarters to serenade the colonel. They started with "Over There," with the accent on "We won't be back till it's over." Everybody at headquarters sang the refrain, including the colonel.

"But," said the colonel, at the conclusion of the piece, "if you want to serenade somebody, serenade the men. Come on, and I'll go with you."

With the colonel marching at its head, the band made the round of the regiment, serenading each battalion in turn. "This is my party," said the colonel, "for the best regiment of fighting men in the world."

The farther you get into France—in other words, the nearer you get to the front—the less French you hear. That explains why the headquarters troop top was discouraged. "I've been in France three months," he said, "and I only know seven words of French. And I was in Mexico two months, and learned ten words of Spanish."

The colonel had led them into the fight, and it was the colonel's all-seeing eye which noticed that the little 18-year-old private had been gassed.

"Get back!" he shouted. "You've done your bit—get back!" So the little private dutifully got back. On the way he passed a farm. In a shed were six boches whom the fight had swept past without noticing.

Their hands went up in a jiffy. When the little private reported at the dressing station for treatment, the six were still with him.

Your M. P. must escort the prisoners to the rear, and there has been quite a lot of this job lately up Chateau-Thierry way. One captured lieutenant got quite a way down the road with a pistol hidden on him, and, in a moment of irritation at the guying he was getting from 50 of his own men who were goose-stepping cheerfully into bondage with him, he took a pot shot at the M. P.

The M. P. was wounded, but not disabled, and a pistol duel followed: in another moment there was one

less Prussian junker in this vale of tears. The outcome was greeted with delight by all the other prisoners, who were revelling in the first chance to speak their minds that they had had in all their days.

One burly and bristling exemplar of German militarism with captain's knots on his shoulders and an iron cross on his chest was included in a recent bag of prisoners. He was indignant to say the least, at the time of his capture, and the mood intensified as he was marched back to the intelligence officer.

He hadn't heard the questioning officer speak more than five words of German before he burst into the conversation. "Do you allow privates to call officers by their first names in this Army?" he demanded witheringly. "Why?" asked the officer.

"Well, this pig," said the boche, "called me Heinie every time he addressed me."

A German lieutenant came before the officer who was listing and tagging prisoners. "What's your name?" he was asked.

"Johannes Jacob!" "Any relation to Wilhelm Jacob?" asked the American officer.

"A brother," said the boche in surprise. "Well, if you look around when you get there, you'll find him in the prisoners' pen. We got him, too."

The doughboys in the push south of Soissons have the greatest respect for the French tanks that went over

the top with them and almost a love for their game little French operators. From the outset the Yanks and the boches worked well together.

"The tank I was with saved my life five times," said one admiring soldier, "and if I ever run across the Frenchman who was operating the machine-gun on the right side I'm going right up and kiss him French fashion, whiskers and all."

A lanky private was detailed to take a captured German artillery officer to regimental headquarters. He had progressed about half a mile when the American noticed that his charge was teasing up some papers he evidently didn't want to get into American hands and scattering the pieces along the road.

"Ain't you the cute cuss?" said the American. "Now you just go back and pick them all up."

The officer may not have understood the instructions, but he did the gestures which accompanied them, and he complied. He spent the next half-hour painstakingly gathering the fragments of a map which when pasted together, showed all the boche artillery positions in his sector.

If the open fighting that some of the troops are undergoing keeps us we will have to invent some new slang. They still speak of going over the top, but it isn't satisfactory because, as a matter of fact, there some times isn't any top for the reason that these isn't any trench—or not much of a trench, anyhow. "Going out after 'em" has been used. Anybody got any other suggestions?

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*Episode 1 “The Hooded Terror”*

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*Episode 2 The Eye of the Tiger*

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SOLO, EACH EVENING

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SEASON 1918-19

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has already made a great local reputation for its beautiful rendering of works by famous masters. In booking them for the Winter Season, our patrons are assured that the good music which should be associated with high class pictures will now be found at the Apollo and will be a feature of our programmes.

At intervals

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TRIUMPH  
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THE CHARACTER PORTRAYAL OF “TATTERLEY” IS ONE OF CHARLES ROCK'S BEST EFFORTS

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

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# THE CHINA PRESS

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

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## MARRIAGE

GUILLET-CANTOROVITCH: on the 21st September, 1918, Arthur Francis Guillet of Cairo to Zina Cantorovitch of Moscow. 18432.

## Today's Church Services

**Holy Trinity Cathedral.**—September 22—Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity. (Harvest Thanksgiving). 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m., Mattins. Psalm 104. Hymns 381, 384, 382, 370. Preacher: The Dean. 6 p.m., Evensong. Psalm 65. Hymns 384, 211, 386. Lecture on II. Corinthians. The Dean.

**St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.**—September 22—Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity. 10.30 a.m., Mattins and Address. The Lay Reader.

**Union Church.**—Sunday, September 22—11 a.m. Preacher: Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject: "On being saved." Chant 65. Hymns 9, 196, 7. 6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject: "Divine

Communion." Chant 12. Hymns 14, 417, 371.

**Shanghai Free Christian Church.**—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). Today's services, in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning at 11, by Mr. Isaac Mason. Evening, at 6, by Mr. C. A. Bunting.

**Christian Science Society of Shanghai.**—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Matter." Sunday School 10 a.m. Wednesday 6 p.m. Reading Room open daily except Sunday 10.30 to 12.30 at No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71.

**St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.**—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: The Rev. M. H. Throop, M.A.

## Gypsy Smith's Message

(Reprinted from the Herald and Presbyter, July 17, 1918)

In a recent remarkable address, lasting well over an hour, in which he touched every phase of the great conflict now raging on the Western front in France, Gypsy Smith, the famous evangelist, speaking to an American audience, paid special tribute to the boys of the Allied world—the boys who are making the world safe for democracy. Following his enumeration of their wonderful fighting qualities, Gypsy reached his climax in a tribute to the British Tommies.

"I am thinking of that contemptible little army of one hundred and seventy thousand, for that is all we had; but we put them into France in the first two weeks of the war," he said. "And don't you lose heart, and don't you get pessimistic or downhearted or panicky. The Germans with their preparations of forty years did not get through those Tommies, and they won't get through now. And, besides, you are there today, thank God! You are there."

"A lady in Washington said to me last week: 'Oh, Gypsy Smith, when will that British line break?' And I said to her: 'Madam, not until the last man is dead.'"

"Do you know that five thousand British boys have held back fifty thousand Hun—and I tell you why. We have right on our side, and right gives moral courage and backbone and a clear conscience—it makes a man feel if he dies in doing it, somehow or other God is a chum who won't let a plan down."

"There were thirty thousand of your brave American boys fighting beneath the British flag before you declared war. I know, because I saw them in the hospitals and in the convalescent camps. And do you know what they said to me? They said: 'We could not remain men and keep out of it, sir. We had to get into it to save our manhood.' And so they crossed the border of Canada and joined the Canadian forces, and some of them have won the D. S. O. and they have won the Victoria Cross and the Military Medal—and they are entitled to everything they got, God bless 'em."

"We are proud of the boys, American boys, who fought under the British flag, and we are proud of the boys who are sending over now—and hurry up with them. But don't lose your hearts; we are not downhearted—we are going to win! Anything else is unthinkable. I would rather die than that Germany should put its iron heel on the neck of the world—I would rather die!"

The evangelist told of a number of German atrocities—horrors which had driven fighting men to seek out religion as a relief, and added:

"Are you surprised that I wanted to join up with these boys as soon as the war broke out? But you know I am suffering from an incurable complaint, no doctor can help me; I was born too soon. My complaint is anno domini, but I still feel like a boy. I have had a great privilege in living with the boys at the front—and I'm going back, don't you make any mistake about it. They can't finish the job without me."

"I wanted the opportunity of working with the boys. I knew they were good stuff, so I said to my church: 'Send me!' But my church did not have the sense to."

"But the Y.M.C.A. knows a good thing when it sees it. Let me tell you that every boy in khaki—and I think I can speak for the boys in America as well as the boys in Great Britain—the moment he sees the Red Triangle of the Y.M.C.A. knows that it means 'Welcome.' It stands for need, not

creed; and will you please notice that it stands on its apex, not on its base. If it stood on its base it could stand alone; it stands on its apex, which means if it is not supported on both sides, it will topple over, which, interpreted, means that they need money and men. You did magnificently before Christmas in that big \$55,000,000 drive. But there will be another in the fall and you will give to it, also. You will give because you know what you give will be spent on your boys, and you can never pay the debt you owe to those boys—never in this world."

"The boys are giving legs and arms and eyes for you; they are giving their lives for you. Some of you have spent more in the last three months on picture shows than you have spent on your boys who have gone to war. I can tell you a few things; you know, I am a gypsy still and I know."

"The next thing about the Red Triangle is that it needs men and women. I am requested by Y.M.C.A. headquarters to make this statement. It needs five thousand men and women, the nearest you have in all your churches, for work in camps at home and overseas; and that is only a little of what you will need before the war is over. In England we have forty thousand men and women working in our centers of work for our boys. They have given their best; why shouldn't you give your best?"

"Let me add that you should give the best men in your city for this work, not the men you want to get rid of."

"Also let me tell you that we have got to do more praying before the war is over. You have the chance of your lifetime in your churches. If you only knew it, through the channels of the Y.M.C.A. The Red Triangle has not only appealed to the conscience, righteousness and respect of the men; the boys believe in it; they believe in its religion, they lean to it, they go to its huts. The huts are everything to the boys overseas."

"A score of London journalists asked me on my return from France, 'What is to be the attitude of the Y.M.C.A. to the churches?' And I said to them, 'A communication trench!'"

"And that is what it will be if you have not sense to make it that. Don't be jealous of it. You never knew the sun jealous of the clover field in bloom. Why, the sunshine is to make all these things possible, and the Church of God exists to send forth ever-increasing streams of beneficent ministry. So when you are asked to do any service for or give to it, be ready—never refuse it, because some of you are making more money than you ever made in your lives and you are making it out of the war, out of the blood and bones of the American and British and French boys, and I make no apology for coming to you and asking you to disgorge some of it."

"In Great Britain we have fifteen hundred centers of work in the home camps. We have five hundred centers of work in France and Flanders, and some of them are in the trenches. Behind the lines are in the hands of the Germans today—but they won't hold them long."

"Two hundred of these centers in France and Flanders were under shellfire when I left—constant shellfire. Some of them were in dugouts in the trenches, right in the trenches."

"Then we have centers of work in Salonica, in Mesopotamia, in Egypt, in Palestine. Wherever the Allied forces go we have Y.M.C.A. huts. Jerusalem had not been captured more than five hours before we had a hut there. The British authorities want the Y.M.C.A. because they believe the Y.M.C.A. has kept up the spirits of the men and preserved the morale of the army. Even the French Government has said

## England In War Time -:- By Harold C. Norman

### VII

#### By The Silver Sea

WHEN the train has borne the returned Easterner away from the smoke and turmoil of London and its far-reaching suburbs, and pulls up for a minute or two at some little blossom-embowered station, it is good to lean out of the window, and drink in the sweet breath of the countryside, which is somewhat different from that of the purlieus of Shanghai.

To most of us here in the Far East, when the opportunity of getting home has seemed remote, vivid recollections have come of the peaceful delights of rustic life, and keen has been the desire to enjoy them once more. With what a thrill, then, does one tread, when the time comes, leafy lanes, woodland paths, and sheep-tracks on the windswept downs. The sweet smell of new-mown hay, the breath of cattle, a wood after rain, and the ozone-laden breezes that play round one at the top of a high chalk cliff, how strange and yet familiar they are. On a Sunday morning, when the calm and peace of the Sabbath lies over lane and meadow, what recollections of one's childhood's days arise at the music of the chimes borne to one from the village church two miles away across the fields. And delightful it is to realize that, save for the absence of the "lads of the village," the English countryside is, notwithstanding the war, the same as of yore.

If it were not for the uniforms on the esplanades at the various seaside resorts, the presence of crippled and convalescent officers and men on pier and street, it would be hard to realize that "there's a war on." The "atmosphere" of the favourite resorts is the same as ever, the same shines just as brightly, the same gay crowds meander on beach, pier and parade, there are as many little pleasure boats as ever on the sea, and as many holiday-makers enjoying a dip in the briny. It is right that this should be so. The war will not be won by going about with a long face and denying oneself the reasonable pleasures of life; rather will a sojourn by the sea, by putting fresh life and vigour into jaded workers from the cities, make them all the more able successfully to carry through their tasks.

Notwithstanding the difficulty of securing food supplies, each Friday and Saturday the trains bring down to the favourite seaside resorts huge crowds of week-enders. Porters are scarce and sometimes non-existent, and so it becometh father, mother and the children to carry their own baggage through the streets. Although food retailers do all in their power to assist visitors to the town, they naturally are handicapped by the difficulty of securing supplies. It is no uncommon thing for a seaside town to be swamped almost clean of sugar, butter, tea, etc.

So far as meat is concerned, the transient visitor stands but little chance, for it is only reasonable that the needs of the resident community should first be met. The government issues what are known as "emergency coupons" to people who temporarily are away from their own registered districts. A bona fide traveller, that is, a man or woman whose occupation necessitates constant moving about, has a card of "travellers' coupons." It strikes the returned Easterner—to whom all war-time innovations come in one fell blow, instead of having them grow on one, as is the case with those who have been at home since the outbreak of war—as a most amusing thing to have to send his coupons, in advance, by post when he is invited to stay with friends in the country. It wouldn't be amusing for him or his host and hostess, though, if he omitted this act of courtesy, for the family would have to subsist on short commons till the next killing day arrived! No longer

to us: "We can not supply the workers for such a program, but if you will do the same kind of work for the French soldiers that you have done for the British, we will build you twelve hundred huts."

"You say: 'Well, what do you do in these huts?' Well, we do all sorts of things. A hut is a church; a hut is a cathedral; a hut is a club; a hut is a home away from home. It is a canteen, a refreshment room, a library, a recreation room, a game room, a writing room and a reading room. It is everything you like to make it, and the boys do love these huts."

"Right up along the front the Y.M.C.A. hut is the only shelter the boys have got while they are out of the trenches resting for a few days."

Mr. Smith gave a graphic picture of preaching to the boys who gathered in his trench dugout.

"I have been through four gas attacks," said he, "I have lived under shellfire for a month at a time. I talked to those boys that month once, twice, three times, four times and five times a day. There was no need of coaxing them to come—they simply came. And you should have heard them sing. 'Cover my defenceless head with the shadow of thy wing'—singing it with a gas bag on their necks open and ready for use. While I was

it possible, too, when out for a country walk, to stop in a village for the customary cup of tea. You may, perhaps, persuade some thrifty housewife to give you, for a consideration, a cup of watery Ceylon, but you will get no milk, and unless you have a little tube of saccharine in your waistcoat pocket, the fluid will be unsweetened as well.

The first-class seaside hotels, under war conditions appear to be as flourishing as ever. Rates are not very high, for a man and his wife will have to pay only from 25/- to 30/- a day, inclusive. Owing to the difficulty of securing meat, general throughout the country districts, meatless days will be observed twice a week, but fish, eggs, vegetables and macaroni can be cooked in a thousand-and-one different ways, and to the carnivorous inclined, there is always the satisfaction of knowing that, so sure as sunshine follows rain, a "meat day" follows a "meatless" one.

The piers are as popular as ever, but the fishermen with rod and line, on the iron gratings nearer the sea level, seem more earnest than used to be the case. Formerly, having bought or borrowed a line and secured a bag of shrimps as bait, fishing from the pier was merely a relaxation, a means of passing the time; now one fishes from an entirely different motive. No matter how insignificant the size of the dab that is pulled up wriggling from the clear water, the betting is a hundred to one that it will form one of the dishes at the evening meal of the fortunate catcher. Fish are still dearer at the seaside than in London, that is, at the larger towns; a lobster or crab, of quite medium size, is at present worth no less than 1s. 6d.

Long lines of automatic machines still grace the decks of the piers. Labels on the Kaiser (if it be possible to label such a person), in various forms, are the chief attraction. There is the grim exterior of a prison, for instance. You drop a penny in the slot; a door opens, and there is His Majesty, rope around his neck, and praying clergyman (why the benefit of clergy?) all complete, waiting for the lever to be pulled. This act of justice having been performed, up goes a little black flag to the top of the tower, and a notice appears—"Justice is done!"

The Corporation bands are still much in evidence. From a distance they appear the same. Look closer, though, and you will discover that many a musician has lost an arm or leg. Gone for ever, let it be hoped, are the German bands that formerly used to wander round our coasts in summer time. Here and there, however, in groups of two and three, are nondescript individuals, nationality unknown, melancholy of countenance, but with noses suspiciously red, who torture weird sounds from cornet, violin, and flute. For stirring music, however, you must turn to the "Blue Boys" (wounded soldiers wear a uniform of blue trousers, a blue coat with white lapels, a red tie, and a blue cap, and "Blue Boys" is the popular and affectionate appellation by which they are known), who, when nearly fit to leave "Blighty" for the trenches once more, march every day from the convalescent home, through the streets, and along the Parade, to the strains of a fine band of their own. This is a feature of life on the front at Eastbourne, for instance, every morning.

The sea and air afford much that is new and strange in the way of entertainment. On the beach, comfortably lying back in the canopied chair that one has hired from the Corporation attendant for the modest sum of twopenny, one puts down the newspaper and idly watches certain small trails of smoke in the offing. Later on, these become resolved into

the shapes of craft known as drifters, which, having completed their night's work of sweeping for mines, leisurely proceed to temporary anchorage within a hundred yards of the end of the pier. Harmless-looking enough, but a glass reveals the fact that they are armed, and armed well.

There is a loud drone overhead, and looking up into the clear blue sky, one sees an aeroplane swooping beachward. Down it comes, till within a close sixty or seventy feet, it comes to the horizontal, and with loud whirring, plays at steeplechasing along the line of sands, rising in a sudden, sharp curve as it reaches the point where the pier juts out into the sea. Wonderful are the "stunts," high up in the air, that can be witnessed for nothing; one's only hope is that all sandbags are securely fastened, and will not, as is sometimes the case, fall on the devoted head of the observer. Dilettantes, too, those graceful aluminium-colored craft, glide overhead, and down almost to the surface of the water, the occupants of their cages (lighthearted boys, care-free, and enjoying their adventure to the full) wave hands to the interested watchers below (no sandbags are likely to fall from a dirigible!), and manoeuvring for a little while, speed off at, perhaps, 50 miles an hour, to the remoter parts of the Channel, or possibly to another seaside resort 100 miles away.

There are other things than shells and seaweed to be picked up from the beach these days. Wreckage from torpedoed ships is to be discovered all along the coasts of England, and often, more than wreckage—the still white forms of murdered sailors. Flotsam of a more than usually interesting character, in the form of cases and packages of Indian paper currency, straight from the government engravers, was to be found on the sea shore in the neighbourhood of Bournemouth and the Isle of Wight last June. From Beachy Head has been witnessed on more than one occasion the actual torpedoing of fine merchant ships, outward or homeward-bound.

All seaside towns and villages on the east, south-east, and part of the southern coasts are, needless to say, in complete darkness after the sun has set. In places west of the Isle of Wight, the precautions seem to be relaxed, and dear D.O.R.A. has sheathed her talons, so far as drawing down blinds in houses away from the sea front are concerned. People are not allowed on the beach after dark, however, and once the sun has disappeared over the horizon, the holiday atmosphere has gone till the next morning. East coast resorts, and the London-by-the-sea beloved of the cockney, such as Margate and Ramsgate, have been practically deserted for three years past. Now that air raids have become so infrequent, a reaction has set in, and the Isle of Thanet bids fair to become popular once more. Whereat the hearts of her almost bankrupt corporations and poverty-stricken lodging-house-keepers rejoice.

Brighton, that Queen of Cities, is still beloved of the Chosen People. One night, in a crowded Pullman of the Friday afternoon express, a passenger was overheard to remark to a prominent banker, "Now that we have captured Jerusalem for you, surely you will give us back our Brighton!"

There is one matter that has not been touched on, a matter that contains the only sad element of seaside life, a matter that brings the war home to one, to one's very ears—the *thud, thud, thud* of the guns in France and Flanders, that may be heard nearly every day along the coasts of Essex, Kent and Sussex. One never gets used to it.

On Tuesday, "Work and Play."

talking, I held my gas bag close to me so it was ready if it was needed. Sometimes while we were singing or praying or talking a shell would fall close to us and knock things around uncomfortably, but that was only a part of the program."

"Why, I preached the Gospel behind the Lewis guns in the trench—and I didn't put my head down when the bullets were flying, either, for that wouldn't have done, because there is no use preaching to boys about the perfect love that casts out fear, and then flop! No, you've got to take your own physic. And never for a moment was I afraid—never."

"You say, 'Don't the boys go to the devil in France?' I want to tell you there are more facilities in this city for going to the devil than there are in the trenches. When you want to go you can find a way, but I am here to say that there are hundreds of thousands of our boys in France who are living noble, beautiful, magnificent, manly lives. Thanks to their mothers and thanks to their sisters and thanks to the churches and Sabbath schools for the haven in the jump, and don't you forget it."

The evangelist declared that three hundred thousand British officers and enlisted men had signed the Y.M.C.A. war-roll cards confessing their faith in God and Christ and deciding to lead

Christian lives. As an illustration of their acceptance of the Christian faith he cited the story of a youngster who had been wounded in a particularly sanguinary engagement:

"Here was a dear boy on a stretcher—I had led him to Christ. He was so broken I took the blanket and lifted it from his face, and then I got down and kissed him, and my lips and hands got covered with his blood. I kissed him for his mother, for I knew she would never kiss him. I thought he was unconscious, but he asked me: 'Gypsey, Gypsey, does it mean Blighty?' for Blighty means home and mother; 'or does it mean West?' and West means death."

"So I said: 'It means West; you are too far gone for Blighty; you will never see mother again. Can I tell her anything?' And he said to me: 'Tell her I am not afraid to die; I have found Christ. It is great to die for freedom.' And then he pointed to his head, and said to me: 'Yes, it is battered and broken, but it will be all right when I get the crown.'"

"That is the kind of boys God has given us, men and women. Your boys are dying for the freedom of the world; don't you fall them—don't you fall them! Put in all you have—consecrate all your power, every hour, every day, every fiber, every dollar, to the good of the world, for the freedom of the race."

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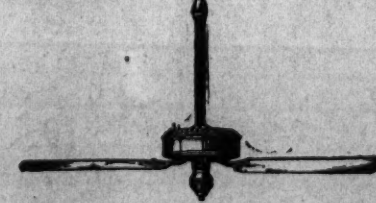
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## The Hun at Sea

(From The London Morning Post)  
There are some things honest men will not stand; and the German at sea is one of them. Not for a generation, and very likely more than one, will the German put to sea without some peril to himself. When he struck at the

brotherhood of the sea, he struck at a power as wide as the sea, as strong, as pitiless. Seamen have long memories and minds untainted by money, for money does not come their way. They cannot be bribed to trade with the German. Were it no more than a matter of self-defense, the seamen would still be constrained to teach the German his lesson.

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## Germany's Warped View Of U.S.

Delusions Explained By The Training And Environment  
Of The Teutonic Race, Which Must Learn In The  
End That Its Ideas Are All Awry

BY JAMES E. LOUGH

Professor Of Psychology, New York University

If all the peoples thought alike, the problem of the League to Enforce Peace would be quite simple. There would be nothing that would need the league's enforcement. The progress of civilization is chiefly due to differences of opinion. A fraction of the population, perhaps an entire nation or a majority of a nation, begins to think in a more elevated way than some or all of the rest of the world, or at least in a different way, and the conflict of ideals leads, often by long and complicated processes, to the benefit of mankind.

While it may be regretted in the abstract that this condition of our existence produces continual strife, it is a fixed necessity in evolution, and we must not lose sight of the great purposes attained by contemplating too closely the details of the processes by which we reach them.

Thus, in regard to Germany, we need not consider it strange, as I have frequently told my classes at the university, that a people so far removed geographically from America, speaking a different language, and inheriting the political and social problems of Continental Europe, should observe many questions of common interest from an angle far different from ours. Entirely apart from their remoteness and their different historical position, the differences between America and Germany are the product on an exaggerated scale of differences between individuals which we often see.

When Smith and Jones converse in New York, Denver or San Francisco, at least six persons are present. These are Smith (A), as he thinks himself to be; Smith (B), as Jones thinks him to be; and Smith (C) as he really is; Jones (A), as he thinks himself to be; Jones (B) as Smith thinks him to be; and Jones (C) as he really is.

Not infrequently the character, motives and mental qualities of Smith (A) are divergent from the character, motives and mental qualities of Smith (B). If the conversation happens to be a commonplace one, relating to business, Smith may consider himself to be a master of tact and financial ability. Jones, on the contrary, may regard him as an ignorant, dishonest schemer, while in reality he may be neither the one nor the other, but merely an ordinary, honest plodder.

In international relations, the same principle applies. In our struggle with Germany we have discovered that she is distressingly different from what we thought her to be, having judged her in a large measure by our own standards. Let us consider her in the light in which she regards herself, or, rather, the light in which her people think of her. The German mind, it should be understood, is not composite. The differences between the Prussian habit of thought and the Bavarian or Wurttemberg habit are far greater than the differences between the mental viewpoints of any two portions of America. Left to themselves, these differences would gradually increase of their own momentum, but since the unification of the empire and the Prussianizing of the international relations and military organization of the German States, the process of force which is an artificial one, has produced an artificial composite Germany, which we are inclined to think of in a certain light because the coerced German press presents it to us in that light under the lash of the censor.

Thus Germany, in the opinion of many Americans, which is a reasonable inference from what she represents herself to be, is the embodied spirit of political and military cohesion and aggression which is threatening the world by reason of a great compactness of force that has been applied to the arts of war and the processes of civilization. In reality, these impressions of Germany are the fruit of Prussian

coercion. Any mind constantly bent in one direction will finally acquire that condition as a permanent status, and thus we have the spectacle of Germany feeding on its own illusions and falling rapidly into a tangle of distortions about itself.

This delusion of Germans naturally leads to delusions regarding their peoples, and particularly their enemies. Individually, the people in many parts of Germany are by no means cruel, but even kindly, yet the cruel policy of the State, which the press and the people have been forced to applaud, has become a sort of national principle. Even the most inoffensive German upholds this in many cases as an obligatory development of patriotism. Having grown to defend the indefensible in his own case, he proceeds to apply his artificial standards to others.

Thus Germany--that is, dominant Prussia--is inclined to see in America the same motives that actuate herself, knowing that the war was forced by an oligarchy in Germany, her people assume that the same thing happened here and that a comparatively small percentage of the American population, combined in an exploiting group, parallels the military junker group in their own country which brought on the war.

Assuming, then, that it must be true that a small, dominant group plunged us into the conflict, the German mind is under the necessity of identifying that group, and for want of a more reasonable supposition, it jumps, under Government guidance, to the assumption that capitalists and munition magnates combined to force President Wilson, Congress, and the people into taking up arms.

The fact that President Wilson is not identified with way with capitalistic interests in this country, but, on the other hand, was nominated and elected as a distinct opponent of improper political control by those interests, is known to comparatively few persons in Germany, and matters little even to them. They conceive it must be so with us because they see that it is so in their own country. The mass of the people, being shackled in opinion and action in Germany, assumes that the mass must be shackled here.

Having seen the manner in which their own military system has been created, Germans cannot conceive of an effective system in this country created by any other means. As Germany required forty years for perfecting her army, lending all her material and intellectual resources to that end, and following blindly the leadership of an aristocratic Prussian group of military men, it seems impossible for the average German to believe that an equal military potency can be attained by America by any other process. It was, therefore, inevitable that the German mind should disparage our capacity for exerting military force measurably to that of the Kaiser's army.

I dare say that scarcely any one in Germany really believed the absurdity that the U-boats would prevent our ships from reaching Europe, the frequent assertions in the press to that effect being no doubt due to censorial compulsion, but I also believe it to be a fact that few persons in Germany expected that we would resort to conscription at the beginning of the war, or even if conscription were resorted to, that our army organization would be formidable without going through the same process of development extending over many years with which Germans are familiar.

Having attained so-called efficiency by State initiative in the employment of material resources and man power, the German mind reached the conclusion, and probably still holds it to a great extent, that no sort of national efficiency is possible in America with the comparatively loose system of individual initiative that prevails here.

we are a mass of divergent elements without the capacity for common and effective action, and that before the mighty machine which successive Kaisers have created we shall be comparatively powerless.

America has made the mistake time and again of attributing to Germany those selfish purposes and generous motives which are characteristic of our people, and it was only after a series of bitter disappointments that we came to see that the German mind did not reflect our own ideals. It seemed incredible to us, for instance, that a modern nation should countenance the deliberate murder of women and children, the destruction of hospitals and the sinking of hospital ships. These and many other atrocities have finally compelled us to realize that our enemy is thinking different thoughts from ourselves and is capable of performing acts of inconceivable atrocity. It is extraordinary that in the face of this any of us should still plan to operate our hospital ships on the high seas without armed protection.

Germany has often emphasized for the benefit of her enemies her own capacity for brute terrorism. This frightfulness reveals to us, from a psychological viewpoint, the criminal characteristics of the bully. As long as the bully dominates the situation he is bold enough, but when the tables are turned he shows yellow clear through.

When finally the effective stroke is dealt by the Allied armies with the American Army's powerful assistance which proves to Germany that the whole system of national logic which has sustained her in semi-starvation is a fallacy, we may look for a transformation. The imaginary world, structure which she has constructed out of her own material will topple in a heap, and we are likely to see a lapse into despondency which may make the final steps of the war comparatively easy for the Allies.

Germany, not yet defeated, is still what she thinks herself to be. We need not go beyond this, because it is a menace to the world which must be destroyed, and it is our duty to destroy it.

As to what we think of Germany, I am inclined to believe that before the war we were more than generous. We attributed to her and her people a great many virtues which they undoubtedly did not possess, and we also praised their culture and civilization influence at a maximum. Out of the clash at arms will come the right view. We are too close to the struggle to anticipate the climax, but it is certain that Germany's autohypnosis is a mental condition which can never be forced upon the rest of mankind.

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## Shanghai Baptist College Notes

The College has opened with the largest enrollment in its history. The four college classes contain over 30 students. This is without padding and does not count specials and sub-freshmen. Counting Junior and Senior College there are more than 140 students, with a total enrollment of 240 in Senior College, Junior College and Middle School.

The new Freshman Class of 45 is composed of the best material that the college has yet received. Each one of the supporting academies has sent the pick of its graduates. From Kaileng, Honan, from Yates Academy, Soochow, from Wayland Academy, Hangchow, from Ningpo Baptist Academy, from Kanying Baptist Academy, Kwangtung Province and from Swatow Baptist Academy.

The college has never before had such a large number of students from Kwangtung Province, including Canton and Hongkong. Because of the large influx of students its capacity has been crowded beyond the

limit and a large number of students has been turned away. It is pleasant, therefore, to report that authorization has just been received to proceed with the erection of the new \$120,000 dormitory which will provide for 175 more students.

News has just been received that \$5,000 gold has been appropriated for the purchase of additional apparatus for the department of Natural Sciences.

We are glad to welcome several new members to our faculty this year. Prof. T. Neil Johnson, who has been principal of the Tokio American School, comes as head of our department of English. Miss Elizabeth Kethley of Jackson, Miss., arrives on the Montague September 25, to take a place in our department of English.

Our new Haskell Gymnasium, the first college gymnasium in China, is almost completed. We expect to present a picture and a full description soon.

## Kerensky's Russia

This is the full text of Kerensky's speech delivered before the Labor Convention in London on June 27. It will be recalled that his appearance before that body was a dramatic surprise, the fact of his arrival in England having been kept a close secret. His speech was received with tumultuous applause.

The Russian people, in times gone by, have passed through trials like the present, and have always emerged from these trials strengthened and renewed. And now, bending under the merciless onset of Germany, which has skillfully exploited in its interests the heavy legacy of our old regime, Russia, bleeding at every pore, still opposes the enemy's invasion.

I bear witness here that the Russian people will never recognize the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, which is hurling Russia into the abyss of annihilation. For three years the Russian army, the Russian soldiers, had to fight an enemy perfectly equipped and cruelly merciless, without proper arms, sometimes with sticks in their hands, under conditions which no one outside Russia can imagine. It is not to be wondered at that, having repeatedly suffered and borne the blows of the enemy, having in their turn again and again hit him hard, thereby saving the Western front, the Russian soldiers, for whom their own country, under

the Tsar's government, was a step-mother, were the first among the belligerents to faint in the struggle.

**Russian Soldiers Deceived**  
The great Russian revolution stifled new courage into the tired spirit, but could not immediately revive the shattered bodies, and it is a thousand pities that the warning voices coming from Russia were not at that time heeded by the Western Allies. The treacherous calls of peace by Germany were not unmasked, and the mass of the Russian soldiers, incited by genuine fanatics and by German agents, were deceived by false appeals, only to feel on their own backs all the bitterness of the German peace.

The Ukrainian peasant understood how the Germans secure the independence of small nationalities when German bayonets and chemical vapors were employed to rob him of his last crust of bread and to reinstate all the atrocities of the old regime. The Russian peasant, when he returned to his village that was cut off from the fertile provinces of Russia, understood what annexation and contribution mean. The Russian workmen, too, realized their position when in their thousands they were thrown out of work. They understood then the meaning of the dictatorship, not of the proletariat, but over the proletariat, who have lost all the political rights which the revolution gave them, and again live under the police terrorism of the old regime.

**What Bolshevism Means**  
The Russian workmen, together with other classes of Russians, strong-

ly protest now against the tyranny that again reigns in Russia. Probably most of you have recently seen the resolution that the Moscow workmen have passed, demanding the reinstatement of democratic institutions and termination of the tyranny which, as I have said just now, the workmen protest against.

But I do not insist on that description of the state of affairs now existing in Russia. To my astonishment, some very serious European political men consider that regime as democratic which dispersed the Constituent Assembly, abolished freedom of speech, made human life the easy prey of every Red Guard, destroyed the liberty of the elections even in the councils of the workmen and made an end of all the institutions of self-government that have been elected by universal suffrage. If this method of dealing with the population may be considered democratic, then I may be permitted to ask what may be the essence and the characteristic features of genuine reaction?

The Bolsheviks, or by whatever name they themselves wish to be known, claim that the present state of Russia is a dictatorship of the proletariat, although the most ruthless oppression is applied against the Democratic and Socialist parties in Russia and the toiling masses. War has been organized against the helpless population, and every Russian citizen who refuses to recognize this method of government as perfect is declared counter-revolutionary. This is the position of affairs in Russia.

**Germany's Double Purpose**  
Here you might ask me the perfectly reasonable question how this state of things can be maintained if it is opposed practically by the whole population. This precisely is the question the reply to which reveals the role of that unseverable connection which exists in time of war between the internal state of affairs of a country and the general international situation.

I have no desire to attempt an estimate of the personal motives of certain individuals or to attribute to ill will causes that have led to great catastrophes—the most imperfect method of explaining historical events. The motives of men are of no importance—it is the actual results of their actions that matter.

Now the actual result of the acts of bolshevism, whose strength mainly lay in the disorganization of the worn-out masses of soldiers, was merely to be the vanguard of the triumphing German imperialism. At the present time it is equally advantageous to German imperialism to create strong reactionary powers in the rich provinces which can supply raw materials and fuel, and to favor decomposition and anarchy in the very heart of the country. To reach this aim Germany must paralyze the Russian center. That is the true inwardness of the connection between the interior affairs of Russia and this or that result of the world war.

**'Russia Will Never Submit'**  
Thus the interests and the fate of

the Russian people have a special significance and value for the whole world, and more particularly for the interests of the world's democracy. The Russian people may not yet be able to overcome the ghoul of international reaction that is holding them by the throat. Perhaps, abandoned by all, Russia will perish from want of blood. But she will never of her own will submit to the humiliating and shameful treason of Brest-Litovsk. It is for you, the oldest and most mature democracies of the world, to settle the question whether it is or is not possible to remain a calm spectator of that unheard-of tragedy.

I have finished. It may be that tomorrow calumny and slander will begin their work again, and attempts will be made to deny the truth of all I have said today. But, comrades, I would never have crossed thousands of miles of the Arctic Ocean to tell to the Western lands and America a single word that I did not profoundly know to be the absolute truth.

## Here At Verdun

By Chester M. Wright  
Member of the recent American Federation of Labor Mission to Great Britain and France

I stand on a peak at Verdun—a scarred, torn peak of hope and death. Far under my feet run the mystic passages of Fort Souville.

I strain my eyes to look over a great field where men have swayed in the death lock with eternity.

Ahead and to the right and left stretch fifteen kilometers gaping with wounds, each shell hole a pit of death, a hideous mark left by the scourge of despotism.

Ahead is that foul stretch from which came and still comes the horde of tyranny, with breath of poison and sting of contamination.

Behind is ruin. Never was such ruin. A blight, a torture, a world pain, piercing and cruel.

And yet behind is hope. Behind are the legions of liberty, the soldiers of our children's freedom.

Behind are the endless legions, coming, coming, coming. Behind are the veteran legions of France and Britain. Behind are the countless legions of America, coming, coming, coming—a brown ribbon of promise stretching across the sea to the shrine of Liberty!

Here where these jagged slashes in the yellow earth have formed a glorious tomb for three hundred thousand gallant French—here is the testing ground of our destiny. Here they have held for us our heritage! Here they have perished in the eternal splendor of self-sacrifice for us! Here is their borderland—and ours!

Here they have written with their ebbing blood the slogan that has thrilled the world—"They shall not pass!" The gaunt and sinister craters, one

merging into the ragged rim of another, the bits of shell, the battered helmets, broken guns, ill-assorted refuse of combat—each shattered particle a marker for some valiant soul "gone west" in service of humanity.

Here, over this land glorified by a nobility of deed than which there has been no more exalted, must our war be waged. Out of this hallowed ground comes the call of those who have given of their best—the call to our great land for Old Glory's best!

There will come to us wounds that will rack our bodies and drain the couraging blood of our vibrant veins. There will come to us the aching pain of suffering and loss—here on these red fields of France. But we will save our souls and our nation's soul! And we will save our heritage and give to the billions of the world the right to theirs.

So the brown ribbon of youth winds across the sea to Verdun and to the long, thin lines on either side. Here will we prove our right to life and liberty!

Brown ribbon of promise! Hoping, longing, wounded France! Brown ribbon of youth and high resolve! Brown ribbon of Liberty! Here at Verdun!

## ARRIVAL TOO INFORMAL

British Hold American Youth Swimming To Join Army

London, July 30.—Norman Wells Hamilton, who is only 18 years old, in his haste to join the American army in France, paid no heed to such little impediments as the laws of Great Britain, one of which regulates the landing of aliens in England. Hamilton, who gave his address as 40 Rockdale Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y., was picked up in the water off Plymouth when he was found swimming ashore.

He said he arrived from New York on a steamship, which, however, did not enter the port. Fearing it was returning to America he jumped

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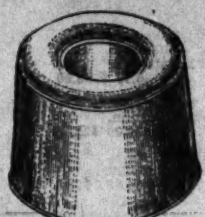


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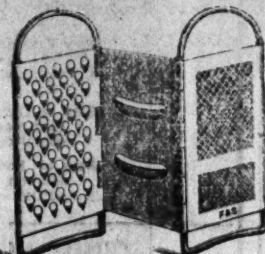
## FIT UP THE KITCHEN NOW

Here we list a number of useful Kitchen accessories always needed day by day. We hold complete stocks of all these and can also show you many other patterns and qualities which space does not permit us to illustrate. Prices are rapidly rising in all these goods and they are getting more difficult to replace. We advise you to complete your Kitchen equipment now while stocks hold good.

### A COMPLETE SHOW OF KITCHEN REQUISITES - FIRST FLOOR



**Jelly Mould**  
Platinised tin with pipe centre.  
Size 4 ins. Price 70 cts.  
" 4 1/2 " " 85 "  
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**Sets of Graters**  
Strong tin. Will grate suet, vegetables, bread, etc.  
Price 50 cts. each



**Double Boilers**  
Enamelled Brown outside, White inside, heavy quality.  
Sizes: 2 3 & 4 pts.  
Prices \$2.50, 3.00 & 3.75



**The "Sunnyside" Dover Range**

The latest and most improved design. The fret extension fits both ends of hot plate. Length of top including extended hob:  
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Fixed side handles. Enamelled White inside, Brown outside.  
Size 15 1/2 x 9 " \$1.50 each  
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Bread grater, etc., etc.  
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**Dish Washers**  
For washing dishes without clogging the hands in greasy water.  
Price 45 cts.



**Pudding Dishes**  
Enamelled White inside, Brown outside.  
Dia. 9 1/2, 10 1/2, 11 1/2, 12 1/2 ins.  
Price \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50 each



**Wash Basins**  
Heavy quality white enamelled.  
Dia. 10 1/2, 12, 13 1/2, 14 1/2  
Prices \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75



**Muffin Pans**  
Strong tin, fluted or plain.  
6 Hole Price 35 cts. each  
9 " " 45 " "

### Vegetable Cutters

Platinised tin, plain set, complete in strong case.



Price \$1.50 Complete



**Flour Sifter**  
Strong quality tin, very useful in the kitchen.  
Price 75 cts. EACH



Price \$1.00 each



### TEA KETTLES

Enamelled White inside. Brown outside, heavy quality.  
Size 6 pts. - Price \$2.50 each  
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" 10 " " 3.00 "



### Saucepans

Enamelled Brown outside, White inside, heavy quality.  
Sizes: 3, 5 and 7 pints.  
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**Polished Stewpans**  
Polished, very thick quality.  
Sizes 9 and 10 ins.  
Prices 5.00 and 5.75



**DREDGERS**  
Polished, with handle.  
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**TUMBLERS**  
Polished, heavy quality.  
pt. Price \$1.00  
pt. Price \$1.25



**COCKTAIL SHAKER**  
Cocktail shaker polished with strainer.  
Price \$3.50 each  
Lemon shaker.  
Price \$3.00 each



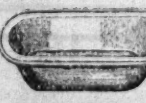
**HANDLED MUGS**  
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**JELLY MOULDS**  
Plain, Polished.  
3 1/2 " 4 " 4 1/2 "  
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**PUDDING BOWLS**  
Deep, frosted finish.  
5 " 5 1/2 " 6 "  
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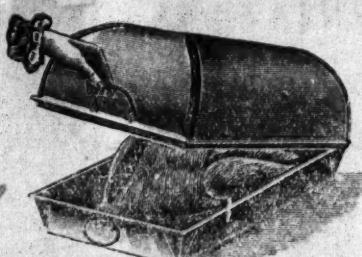


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Strong quality, frosted finish.  
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Polished, extra deep, fine wire mesh  
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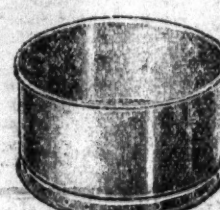
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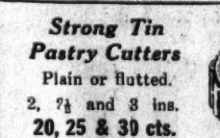
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**COLLANDERS**  
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Very strong. Cake cannot burn.  
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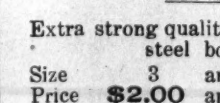
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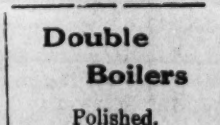
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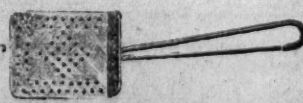
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Extra strong quality.  
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Price \$0.85 and 1.25 each



**COFFEE POTS**  
Enamelled White inside, Brown outside.  
Size 1 1/2 pt. Price \$2.00  
" 2 " " 2.50



**Double Boilers**  
Polished.  
Size 2 3 pts.  
Price \$3.75 and \$4.75



**Fish or Egg Slice**  
Polished, very strong. Size 4 & 5 ins.  
Price \$1.00 and 1.35 each



**Condiment Cases**  
for Picnic baskets. (Polished.)  
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**Special Light Saucepans**  
Polished, with lip.  
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Prussian Guards And Bavarians  
Are Badly Beaten By  
Americans

LATTER FORCE BARRAGE

They Never Halt, But Hurl  
Enemy Back In Hand To  
Hand Fighting

With the American Army in France, July 30.—Through a barrage as deadly as any the Germans have laid down on any sector for months the American soldiers, comprising men from the middle West and Eastern States, pushed their line forward a little more today, and tonight it forms the apex of the long Allied front.

Their progress was considerable, though less than two miles, but it is regarded as a brilliant operation in view of the determined counteracting by the Germans.

On either side the French also moved forward, while steady pressure was maintained against the east and west flanks.

Information early in the day indicated the withdrawal of the Fourth Guards, but it developed that that renowned organization and the Bavarians were still on the front, and the strong opposition they offered justified their reputation, but their sacrifice was in vain.

### Met Two Heavy Attacks

The Americans withstood two heavy attacks during the night and at daylight began their operations, which left them tonight well to the north of the long slopes approaching the Heagy Woods beyond Mesles, a little town directly east of Seringes-et-Nesles, whose retention the Germans bitterly opposed.

The east end of the line swings north-easterly opposite this point and then drops off sharply in the direction of Clergues and Roncheres. The Ourcq River has been left far behind, the line being pushed forward across the zone to the northwest.

The Germans are holding positions in Nesles forest, from which their guns are shelling ineffectively.

It was late in the day before the whole of Seringes was cleared. The Germans clung to the northern part of the town tenaciously and used their machine-guns murderously.

Neither side used artillery in this particular battle. There was hand to hand fighting in the streets, in which the Americans proved the masters, driving the enemy before them.

### Fight For Meurcy Farm

The story of the fight for the possession of Meurcy farm, lying directly south of Seringes, will long be remembered in the history of the division. The Germans on their withdrawal left behind a strong force of machine-gunners and infantry. The Americans moved forward through the yellow wheat fields, which were sprayed and torn by bullets. But they advanced as though on a drill ground.

The American guns laid down a heavy artillery fire, but notwithstanding this many of the Germans remained when it came to hand to hand fighting. In a group of farm buildings the enemy had set up a strong defense. Here the Germans stuck to their guns and the Americans rushed

them and killed the gunners at their posts.

It was a little battle without mercy and typical of similar engagements occurring along the whole line. The Prussian Guards and Bavarians everywhere fought in accordance with their training, discipline and traditions, but were outwitted and outfought.

### Troops Go On Steadily

To the north of the farm, up the long slopes leading to the woods, the Americans encountered the fiercest exhibition of Germany's war science. The Germans laid down a barrage which, it is said, was as heavy as had ever been employed. The Americans' guns replied heavily.

The order for the advance came and the line moved forward across the grain fields directly through the barrage. On a nearby hillside the chief staff officers watched the operation. They saw shells fall, in some cases leaving long gaps in the line, but the troops never halted.

On through the barrage the Americans went into the German positions, attacking fiercely the machine-gun and infantry detachments. The barrage died away, the Germans leaving the work of resistance to the men they had failed to protect with their heavy guns.

The Germans were "mopped up" and the Americans held their new line just east of the forest. Not many prisoners were taken, but here and there a few were rounded up and brought in. Sergeant Louis Loets of Sioux City contributed fourteen. He attacked eighteen Germans who had become separated from their command, killing four of them and capturing the others.

Awful execution was done by the Americans. Eight captured guards said they were all that remained of a company of eighty-six. Yesterday, their number had been reduced to thirty and a Lieutenant. Today the Lieutenant and all the rest except them were killed.

### U. S. Army's Poets

(From The Stars and Stripes, official organ of the American Expeditionary Forces)

#### THE A.E.F.

Their vanished dreams wait through the mist, they left the home fires burning.

To face the shadow out beyond and take their fighting chance.

And now, in endless marching sweep without a backward turning,

Their lines are blotting out the roads, the long white roads of France.

And ghosts of years that used to be before the final order,

And dreams of years that wait ahead beneath some friendly sun,

Must fade together through the mist, where out the shell-swept border

Their goal is now the western front until the job is done.

It's sweet enough to dream at dusk of eager, wistful faces.

Of eyes that look across the sea to where the lost track runs—

Of maple-shadowed lanes that wind through well remembered places.

That come and go like startled ghosts bewildered by the guns.

It's sweet enough to dream and hear the lonely night wind calling.

With ghosts of voices blown across the weary miles between;

So hear them whisper back to you, as soft as rose leaves falling.

Of life where summer days were long and summer fields were green.

How many years it used to be nobody may remember,

For marching men have come between in never-ending line,

And June's arrayed with shrapnel snow, is bleaker than December.

Where sullen guns amid the mud are waiting for the sign.

For Fate must gather in its toll and leave its legions sleeping.

Where ghosts and dreams must hide their time until the tale is spun;

Must fade together in the mist where, through the red dawn creeping,

Their goal is now the western front until the job is done.

GRANTLAND RICE, A. E. F.

(Note: Grantland Rice, former sports Editor of the New York Tribune, is now a major at the front)

### AMBULANCE DRIVER'S PRAYER

'Mid blinding rain this inky night,

Loud bursting shells each foot of road,

They light, O Christ, will guide me right,

To save this gasping, dying load.

Their shattered limbs have followed Thee;

Their wounded hands have done Thy work.

They bled, O Lord, to make men free;

They fought the fight—they did not shrink.

Lieut.—Chaplain THOMAS F. COAKLEY.

#### CHEST CA

I shoredly ain't much of a soldier.

Er else they w'd give me a gun.

Instead of a axe an' a crosscut.

For fightin' again th' dern Hun.

I'll own that it shore is some safer,

Plumb back from th' hell-scrappin' line;

An' yit, jest a-thinkin' o' safety,

T' me don't appear very fine.

There's never no chanct t' git medals

That'll shine mighty bright on yer breast.

When once y'u git back t' th' Home-

land—

An' settle right down fer a rest.

## Prime American Coke Tin Plate

We have to offer the above best quality Tin Plate in all standard sizes from 90-pound base to 155-pound base.

We also offer Terne Plates, Black Plates and Lacquered Tin Plates.

We can furnish them for immediate delivery out of New York stock, strapped for Export.

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## BIANCHI'S

is the place for

## ICE CREAMS

Tel. 2264.



An' even th' bloomin' ole papers Don't carry no picters ov us;

In some ways, we might as well be A thousand o' miles from th' fuss.

An' yit I jest kaint help a-thinkin' O' what in th' devil we'd do

With nothin' but crosscuts an' axes— If ever them Bosches got through.

CORP. VANCE C. CHASE,—Engrs.

### THE MULE SKINNERS

A wet and slippery road.

And dusky figures passing in the night,

The smell of steaming hide and soaking leather,

The muttered oath,

The sharp command as troops give way to right.

Then clatter on through mud and streaming weather.

The creak and groan of wheels.

And batteries that rumble down the road

With pound and splash of hoof and chains a-rattle,

The driver's spurring chirp,

The tugging as the mules take up the load,

And 'bove it all the roar of distant battle.

All night we do our job.

Hauling the supplies up from the rear,

Past streams of troops and hapless shell-shot habitation,

Through rut-worn road.

By blackened walls without a light to cheer,

On through the night and storm and desolation.

This life we know,

The seeming endless driving and the strain,

The ever pushing, throbbing toll, exertion,

Necessity to do.

Through biting wind and cold and chilling rain

Sgt. H. W. WHITE, Engrs.

And sleepless nights and lack of rest, privation.

This life we lead.

Reckless of screaming shell, and trusting chance,

A soldier's humble task, a soldier's ration;

But who of us would trade His soldier's lot nor want to be in France?

Who would not live his life in soldier fashion?

WILLIAM BRADFORD, 2nd Lt., A. G. O.

### AS THINGS ARE

The old home State is drier now

Than forty-seven clucks

Of forty-seven desert hens

'A-chewin' peanut shucks.

There everybody's standin' sad

Beside the Fishhill store,

'A-sweatin' dust an' spittin' rust

Because there ain't no more.

The constable, they write, has went

A week without a pinch.

There ain't no jobs, so there's a gent

'At sure has got a cinch.

I ain't a-gonna beef a bit.

But still, it's kinda nice,

'A-knowin' where there's some to git

Without requestin' twice.

### A SUBSISTENCY

O compound of wrecked flesh, rent

and torn auander,

How do we e'er digest thy potency,

I wonder—

Gold, killed cattle pounded into paste,

Pressed into tins and shipped to us

in haste.

Greedy we eat thee, hot or cold or clammy.

How welcome thou thuddest in the mess tins of the famished.

O leavings of a Jackal's feast, O carrion sublime,

No matter how we scoff at thee, we eat thee every time

Ah, CORNED WILLIE.

Sgt. H. W. WHITE, Engrs.

## Musical Concert and Dancing

Every Evening at the

### SAVOY HOTEL

Concert during Dinner. Music and Dancing after Dinner

First-Class Orchestra. Excellent Dance Floor

We are featuring this Week

### MISS IRENE SWAN

The Charming American Ragtime Exponent In Ragtime

Speciality Dancing

Our Motto—To Please

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Sets of O. Henry, 12 vols. red limp leather, pocket edition, complete Postpaid G.\$25.00 \$26.00

New International Encyclopedia, 1916 24 vols. damaskin, thin paper, gilt lettering G\$150.00 \$195.00

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Sets of Poe, complete 3 vols. Maroon limp leather, pocket edition G\$4.50 \$6.15

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## 123 NEW SHIPS OF 631,944 TONS LAUNCHED IN JULY

Total Of Ships That Took  
Water Greater Than Any Pre-  
vious Year's Record

433,244 STEEL TONNAGE

1,719,536 Added Since January  
1 In Fast Monthly In-  
crease Of Output

Washington, August 6.—American shipbuilding records were broken last month, when more ships were launched than ever before in a whole year, in this country. Figures made public today by the Emergency Fleet Corporation show that 123 vessels, with a deadweight tonnage of 631,944, were sent into the water. This table shows the accomplishment:

Type of Vessel	No.	Tonnage
Steel	67	433,244
Wood	53	187,000
Composite	3	11,000

Total ..... 123 631,944  
During July forty-one vessels with a total deadweight tonnage of 285,025 were completed. Of these, thirty-six were steel ships with a deadweight tonnage of 217,025 and five were wooden, with a total of 18,000 tons.

These do not include two vessels of 15,855 deadweight tons (together) which were delivered from Japanese yards. Had they been counted, the grand total of ships completed for the Shipping Board during July would be forty-three, with a total of 250,880 deadweight tonnage.

Sixteen Launched In Four Days  
In the last four days of the month sixteen ships slid into the water. Twelve of these were of steel, half of them completed for and the other half requisitioned. Their tonnage was 68,130. In addition there were four wooden ships with a total tonnage of 14,000, making the total tonnage for the four days 82,130.

The steel launchings were:

Company and Name	Dwt.
Downey S. B. Corp., Nahama	7,500
Skinner and Eddy Corp., West	
Habomac	8,800
Am. S. B., Daucy	3,553
Great Lakes and Eng. Works,	
Crawley Key	3,550
Am. S. B., Lake Garza	3,550
Am. S. B., Lake Buckle	3,550
Total	30,300

Requisitioned Steel Ships  
Beth. (Harlan), O. T. Waring, 8,130  
Ames S. B. and Co., L. J. Drake, 9,000  
Tampa S. B. Co., Everglades, 3,500  
J. H. Duthie and Co., Western

Hope	8,800
Great Lakes and Eng. Works,	
Lake Marion	3,300
McDougal - Duluth, Lake	
Orange	3,100

Total ..... 35,830

1,571,856 Tons Finished

The present Shipping Board began operations last August. From that time up to August 1 of this year there were completed and delivered thirty-seven steel contract vessels, with a deadweight tonnage of 245,003, and 210 requisitioned vessels totaling 1,226,156 deadweight tons. This makes a grand total of 347 ships, aggregating 1,571,856 tons completed and placed in service.

Almost half of this tonnage—the actual amount being 775,545 tons—was delivered during the last three months.

Month	Deadweight Tons
January	88,507
February	123,625
March	172,611
April	160,286
May	259,241
June	283,322
July	631,944

Total ..... 1,719,536

Two cable despatches congratulating Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board, on shipbuilding results here were received today. One was from Lord Northcliffe and the other from Sir Joseph MacLay, British Minister of Shipping.

The Northcliffe despatch read: "Congratulations to you and workers of Alameda, High Island, and merchants' shipyards on accomplishment of magnificent piece of war winning."

The message from Sir Joseph MacLay read:

"Congratulations you heartily on magnificent accomplishment, which is further guarantee of defeat of submarine. We rejoice in absolute assurance that American military effort, vast though it is, will not be hampered by lack of tonnage."

David Rodgers, General Superintendent of the Skinner and Eddy Corporation of Seattle, was presented to President Wilson by Mr. Hurley, and the President thanked the shipbuilder for his part in the war work. Of the steel contract ships delivered to date from American shipyards, eleven have been constructed under Mr. Rodgers' direction. Six of these were completed in less than 100 days from the time the keels were laid. Mr. Hurley told the President that the Skinner and Eddy Corporation was setting the pace in ship construction.

## PHOTO SUPPLIES

Fastest and most up-to-date stock  
in town. Prices low.

Burr

## Singapore Rubber Auctions

Following were the prices realized at our auction on September 4 and 5: Singapore per lb. Cents.

Sheet	
Smoked Fine Ribbed	27 1/2 / 40
Smoked Good Ribbed	43 / 31 1/2
Smoked Fine Plain	NII
Smoked Good Plain	NII
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed	NII
Unsmoked Good Ribbed	NII
Unsmoked Fine Plain	NII
Unsmoked Good Plain	NII
Creepe	
Fine Pale Thin	47 1/2 / 42
Good Pale Thin	43 / 30 1/2
Good Pale Blanket	30 / 28 1/2
Good Brown Blanket	24
Fine Brown	35 / 26 1/2
Good Brown	27 1/2 / 19 1/2
Good Dark	21 1/2 / 13
Barky	15 1/2 / 07
Scrap	
Virgin and Pressed	17 / 08
Loose	08 1/2
Sheet	
Cupwashing	28 / 24
London quotations: Fine Pale Creepe 2 1/2.	
Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet 2 1/2.	

Catalogued for sale: 1,808,318 lbs. (about 806 tons).

Sold 1,229,120 lbs. (about 548 tons).

Since our last report business has been done at fluctuating prices, and our auction started yesterday morning with a fair demand at prices slightly below last auction's closing figures. The American manufacturers were again in the market and at times a keen competition was experienced.

Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold in the morning from 40 to 45 cents, and Fine Pale Creepe from 42 to 45 cents, but as the sale progressed the competition became keener and prices improved gradually until 47 1/2 cents was reached for both grades in the afternoon. The average prices were 46 cents for Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet and 46 1/2 for Fine Pale Creepe.

Good Ribbed Smoked Sheet and Good Pale Creepe met with a good demand and show slight improvements in prices.

There was no sale of Plain Smoked Sheet or Unsmoked Sheet of either description at the auction.

Considerable interest was shown in Fine Brown Creepe, which advanced about 2 1/2 to 3 cents on the week.

Good Brown, Dark, and good parcels of Barky Crepes were wanted at about same prices as last week.

while lower Barky Creepe and Scrap were difficult to dispose of.

Owing to the comparatively small quantity catalogued for sale at this week's auction, only a few lots remained to be sold this morning. There was no change in the market, and the tendency is steady.

Banks' buying rate on London 3 m/s 2 1/4.

Banks' buying rate in London demand 2 1/4 5-32.

Banks' buying rate on New York 55 1/2.

Meyer and Messer.

## LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, September 17.—Today's Rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Creepe:

Spot: 2s. 2 1/2d. buyers.

October to December: 2s. 2 1/2d. buyers.

Tendency of market: steady.

Previous quotation, London, Sept. 16:

Spot: 2s. 2d. buyers.

October to December: 2s. 2 1/2d. buyers.

Tendency of market: steady.

## Silk Report

Messrs. William Little and Co., in their Silk Report for the week ending September 20, write as follows:

White Silk.—Market continues very quiet.

Tsatie New Style.—A small business at a decline of Tls. 15.

Tussah Filatures.—Show a considerable decline. About 1,000 bales have been taken during the week at Tls. 305/300 av. for best chops.

Steamers.—About 1,200 bales are reported at a decline of Tls. 20/30.

## Share Report

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co., in their Share Report for the week ending September 19, write as follows:

The Exchange was closed on 19th inst. owing to the Chinese Mid-Autumn Festival.

The tone of the market during the week has been somewhat quieter. Cottons remain nominally at about last week's quotations, but exhibit a somewhat weaker tendency. Shanghai Docks are rather easier with sellers at Tls. 150 cash. S. and H. Wharves remain firm with buyers at

Tls. 125 cash. Shanghai and Anglo-French Lands are in request at Tls. 66 1/2 and Tls. 75 respectively. Langkats improved to Tls. 15 1/2 buyers. H. and S. Banks changed hands at \$535 and a few shares are still obtainable at that rate. Rubbers continue more or less neglected, except by bargain hunters at low rates.

Sterling Quotation.—The T.T. Rate on London today is 5s. 6d.



Little  
Fingers  
Leave Big  
Marks

Johnson's Prepared Wax is

proof against finger marks. It imparts a brilliant, glass-like surface with the sheen of a mirror, protecting the varnish from moisture and heat.

## JOHNSON'S PREPARED WAX

contains no oil. It does not become sticky in warm weather and cannot gather dust. It cleans and polishes in one operation. It preserves the varnish—covers up marks and scratches—prevents checking—restores the original charm and beauty of the finish.

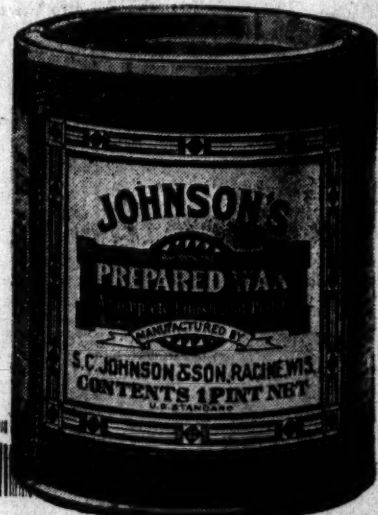
Johnson's Prepared Wax is unexcelled for polishing

Piano Gramophones Furniture Motor Car  
Floors and Woodwork Linoleum and Leather Goods

You will be more than pleased with the results of a single application of Johnson's Prepared Wax. Your dealer can provide you with Johnson's products. If he does not keep them in stock he can easily procure them for us.

S. C. JOHNSON & SON, Manufacturers  
RACINE, WISCONSIN, U. S. A.

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Cement



Arts & Crafts, Ltd., Shanghai

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AND LACE MANUFACTORY CO., LTD.

beg to inform the public that they are now  
prepared to make carpets of any dimensions.

DESIGNS BOTH ORIENTAL AND FOREIGN

We use first class materials only

Supervision is entirely under foreign manage-  
ment. A visit from those interested would be  
greatly appreciated.

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and  
LACE MANUFACTORY CO., LTD.

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PLEASE LOOK AT  
YOUR SHOULDERS

Have They Any Wrinkles?

If you like to have a perfect fit, call on  
Henry The Tailor,  
114 Seward Road

I acquired the art of cutting from an American  
tailor. A trial is solicited.



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P 352 Marking  
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SHANGHAI, 37 CANTON ROAD



## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

**The Mercantile Bank  
of India, Ltd.**

Authorized Capital .....	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital .....	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital .....	500,000
Reserve Fund .....	650,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch  
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London Bankers;  
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd

**Branches & Agencies.**

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kotlanat)	Mauritius)
Galle		Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

**Shanghai Branch.**

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rate which may be ascertained on application.

36 The Bund. 97

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**BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS**

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Specially authorized by Presidential  
Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and  
October 31st, 1915.

**Paid-Up**  
Capital: Kuiping Tael 10,000,000


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**HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.**

50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China

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and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit  
granted to approved securities, a  
very description of Banking and  
Exchange business transacted.

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Y. M. CHEN, Sub-Manager



**SUMITOMO BANK**  
**LIMITED**

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Capital ..... **Yes \$2,000,000**

**President, Baron K. Sumitomo**

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Commercial Bank, Ltd.**  
(formerly known as The Cheong  
Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

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Established 1907.

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 Reserve Fund ..... 268,000.  
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Correspondents at the principal  
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Interest allowed on Current Ac-  
 counts and Fixed Deposits both in  
 local and dollars according to arrange-  
 ment.

Interest allowed on Savings Ac-  
 counts.

4% per annum.  
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 securities.  
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 Exchange business transacted.  
 Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.  
 Shu Chin Mui, Sub-Manager.  
 O. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.



## THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Res.
<b>Today</b>							
River Ports .....	Train & Str.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Manila .....	Train & Str.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Peking and Tientsin (Every day)	Train & Str.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Tientsin (Daily except Sunday)	Train & Str.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
<b>Tomorrow</b>							
River Ports .....	Train & Str.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Hankow .....	Train & Str.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Shanghai .....	Train & Str.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Chefoo and Tientsin .....	Train & Str.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Wenchow .....	Train & Str.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Hongkong and Canton .....	Train & Str.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Japan and America via Kobe .....	Train & Str.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Japan .....	Train & Str.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
<b>Tuesday, Sept. 24</b>							
Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin .....	Train & Str.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Tientsin & Peking .....	Train & Str.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton .....	Train & Str.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Swatow and Hongkong .....	Train & Str.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
River Ports .....	Train & Str.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
<b>Wednesday, Sept. 25</b>							
Nankai, Kobe, Yokohama, S. S. A. .....	Train & Str.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
U.S.A. and Europe .....	Train & Str.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Amoy and Hongkong .....	Train & Str.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton .....	Train & Str.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
<b>Thursday, Sept. 26</b>							
Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin .....	Train & Str.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Tientsin & Peking .....	Train & Str.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton .....	Train & Str.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Swatow and Hongkong .....	Train & Str.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
River Ports .....	Train & Str.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
<b>Friday, Sept. 27</b>							
Japan and America via Kobe .....	Train & Str.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Japan .....	Train & Str.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. money orders noon.  
 C Letters and boxes with declared value 10.30 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 10 a.m.  
 Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. the Russian Post Office.

Provision Prices  
In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkong market as compiled on September 17, 1918.

Butcher's Meat	per lb.	Price
Beef	14-20	
Mutton	14-20	
Pork	14-20	
Veal	14-20	

Fish	per lb.	Price
Bream	20-22	
Cod	14-16	
Mandarin	40-50	
Mackerel	20-25	
Pomfret	20-25	
Salmon	none	
Samoli	none	
Sole	16-18	
Whitebait	20-25	

Game, Poultry and Eggs	each	Price
Deer	none	
Duck	40-70	
Eggs	15-17	
Powl	15-20	
Geese	60-70	
Hare	none	
Partridge	none	
Phasian	15-16	
Pigeons	none	
Plover	15-20	
Quail	15-18	
Snipe	15-18	
Turkey	35-40	
Teal	none	
Wild Duck	none	
Wild Pigeons	none	
Woodcock	none	
Wild Geese	none	

Fruit	per lb.	Price
Apples	2-15	
Bananas	7-8	
Cherries	none	
Cocoanuts	15-18	
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	5-10
Grapes	per lb.	14-18
Lemons	each	8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	3-5
Oranges	per lb.	10-16
Peaches	per lb.	8-16
Pears	per lb.	8-16
Persimmons	per lb.	8-16
Peeboes	per lb.	12-16
Plums	per lb.	15-18
Pumeloos	per lb.	none
Pineapples	per lb.	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	per lb.	8-10

Vegetables	each	Price
Artichokes	per doz.	20-30
Asparagus	per lb.	10-12
French Beans	per lb.	8-10
Broad Beans	per lb.	8-10
Broccoli	per bunch	3-5
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	each	3-5
Cauliflower	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	3-5
Egg Plant	per lb.	3-4

Spinach	per lb.	4-5
Tomatoes	per bunch	5-6
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	\$5.50
Flour Australian	per 50 lbs.	\$4.50
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lbs.	\$3.45
Rice	per 100 lbs.	\$7.80

Foreign dairies per bottle	30
Chinese dairies	17

Barley	per 114 lbs.	\$2.55
Brass	per 100 lbs.	\$1.90

House Coal	per ton	\$10.00
Stove Coal	per ton	\$11.75
Firewood	per 50 bundles	\$1.00

Per 100 articles	\$3.00-4.00
F. J. W. Melville,	

Laundry	per 100 articles	\$5.00-4.00
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For London, etc.		
Glenavy	Aug. 13	
Kawachi Maru	Sept. 2	
Sado Maru	Aug. 16	

For Liverpool, etc.		
Priam	Aug. 18	
Arestes	Sept. 20	
For San Francisco		
Korea Maru	Aug. 21	
Siberia Maru	Sept. 3	
China	Sept. 10	
Tenyo Maru	Sept. 13	
Colombia	Sept. 15	

For Seattle		
Grayson	Aug. 20	
Fushimi Maru	Sept. 15	
For Tacoma		
Suwa Maru	Aug. 22	
Alai Maru	Aug. 26	
Africa Maru	Sept. 8	

For Vancouver		
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	
Bessie Dollar	Sept. 19	
For Marselles		
Fukura Maru	Sept. 8	
For Port Said		
Andre Lebon	Aug. 26	
Sphinx	Sept. 5	
For Italy, etc.		
Roma	Sept. 12	
For Bombay		
Dunera	Sept. 15	

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Colombia	Sept. 15	



## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 25	—	Vancouver	Key West	Br. C.P.R.	
Sept. 26	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap. O. S. K.	
Sept. 28	—	Seattle, etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 29	—	Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br. R.D. Co.	
Oct. 1	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br. R.D. Co.	
Oct. 10	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.	
Oct. 11	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
Oct. 12	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
Oct. 23	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Oct. 28	—	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Nov. 3	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Nov. 15	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Nov. 21	—	San Francisco	China	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Nov. 28	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sept. 22	—	Kobe	Kitano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 27	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 28	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 1	—	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yama	Chitose Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 4	—	Nagasaki	Simbirak	Rus. R.V.F.	
Oct. 5	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 12	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 18	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 18	—	Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

—	London, etc.	Kitano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
—	London, etc.	Iyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
—	Marseilles	Taito Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sept. 22	—	Hongkong and Manila	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
Sept. 22	—	D.L. Swatow and Hongkong	Kailong	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 23	—	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 24	—	4.30 Ningpo	Kunming	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 25	—	4.30 Ningpo	Kwangchi	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 26	—	4.30 Ningpo	Kwangchi	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 27	—	4.30 Ningpo	Kwangchi	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 28	—	4.30 Ningpo	Kwangchi	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 29	—	4.30 Ningpo	Kwangchi	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 30	—	4.30 Ningpo	Kwangchi	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sept. 24	—	1.00 Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
Sept. 24	—	3.00 Wwe, Chefoo & T'sin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 24	—	Chefoo and Tientsin	Hsinfung	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 26	—	10.00 Wwe, Chefoo & T'sin	Tungchow	Jap. S.M.R.	
Sept. 27	—	3.00 Tientsin and Dairen	Kobe Maru	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 28	—	3.00 Wwe, Chefoo & T'sin	Shengking	Rus. R.V.F.	
Oct. 1	—	4.00 Vladivostok	Simbirak	Rus. R.V.F.	

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Sept. 22	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 23	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 23	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangshin	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 23	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 24	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenhou	Br. J.M. & Co.	
Sept. 24	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Sulu	Br. J.M. & Co.	
Sept. 24	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 24	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenhou	Br. J.M. & Co.	
Sept. 24	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Sulu	Br. J.M. & Co.	
Sept. 24	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

\*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

## Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 21	—	Ningpo	Kiangshin	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 21	—	Hankow	Kiangshin	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 21	—	Hankow	Tafoo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 21	—	Hankow	Luenhou	Br. J.M. & Co.
Sept. 21	—	Hankow	Sulu	Br. J.M. & Co.
Sept. 21	—	Swatow	Wingsang	Br. J.M. & Co.
Sept. 21	—	Chefoo	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 21	—	Hongkong	Kitano Maru	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Sept. 21	—	Japan	Ryoto Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 21	—	Japan	Daikoku Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 21	—	Japan	Fuji Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 21	—	Japan	Tsukuba Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 21	—	Japan	Fukoku Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 21	—	Japan	Fukoku Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 21	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Tategami Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 21	—	noon Newchwang	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 21	—	11.00 Wwe, Chefoo & T'sin	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 21	—	11.00 Wwe, Chefoo & T'sin	Shangyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 21	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangshin	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 21	—	Ningpo	Kiangshin	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Str. Kiangshin, Capt. J. M. Johanneker, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Str. Kiangshin, Capt. J. R. Milligan, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Kanchow, tons 2,865 Captain Jack, will leave on Monday, September 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240; Freight Tel. No. 250.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co.'s Str. Tachang Maru, Captain H. Yatsuda, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Pootung Wharf on Monday, Sept. 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiwo, tons 2,671, Captain Sellar, will leave on Tuesday, September 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240; Freight Tel. No. 250.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co.'s

## For Southern Ports

**SWATOW & HONGKONG.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kailong, Captain E. B. Jones, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, September 22, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**NINGPO.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Monday, September 23, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**WENCHOW.**—The Str. Kwangchi, Captain J. H. Davis, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**HONGKONG.**—The Str. Kwangchi, Captain C. Stewart, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**AMOI, HONGKONG AND CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, September 26, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HONGKONG AND MANILA.**—The S.S. Volunteer will be despatched from Shanghai for Manila via Hongkong on or about September 27th. For further information regarding freight, etc., apply to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 1-B Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Bldg.).

**SWATOW & HONGKONG.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Yinchow, Captain R. J. Cain, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, Sept. 29, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**AMOI & SWATOW.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Singan, Captain W. McDonald, will leave on Tuesday, October 1, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**TAKAO (Formosa) via FOO-CHOW AND KEELUNG.**—The Str. Keelung Maru, Captain S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzepoo Wharf on Thursday, Oct. 3, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

**HONGKONG.**—The Str. Chicago Maru, Capt. T. Salto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzepoo Wharf on Tuesday, October 15, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

## For Northern Ports

**CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.**—The Str. Hsinfung, Captain W. S. Ross, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Captain Hartz, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, September 24, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, September 26, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzepoo Wharf on Tuesday, October 8, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

## For Foreign Ports

**TACOMA & SEATTLE, VANCOUVER CALLING AT SEIMIDU and YAMATO.**—The O.S.K. Str. Manila Maru, Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Tuesday, October 22, through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle, Tacoma and Vancouver. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

## C. N. C.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## YANGTZE RIVER &amp; CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHT, KUUKIANG and HANKOW—S.S. Lucnyl, Yankin, Iyung, Tatum, Tungtung, Wuchang and Chungking. Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Huanan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc. but have no accommodation for foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN)—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantien and Shengking. Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOI, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON—S.S. Sunning, Sunning, Shingang, Yinchow, Singan and Kailong. Sailing from the French Bund. Sailing every 3rd Sunday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For Ningpo—S.S. Hsin Peking. Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4:30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc. see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The Inter-Oceanic, Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Messrs. Asiatic Bank Buildings, 17 The Bund.

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.** Agents 21-23 French Bund. Freight: Telephone Central 77, Passage: Telephone Central 401.

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By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers "ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

## SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. VENEZUELA .... Oct. 13	S.S. VENEZUELA .... Sept. 21
S.S. ECUADOR ..... Oct. 19	S.S. ECUADOR ..... Oct. 19

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed state-rooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

## East India Service

By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers "COLUSA" .... 16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" 15,000 tons

## SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Ceylon	For San Francisco via Oahu and Honolulu
S.S. COLUSA ..... Oct. 10	S.S. SANTA CRUZ ... Sept. 25
S.S. SANTA CRUZ ... Nov. 27	S.S. COLUSA ..... Nov. 25

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freight or passage apply to

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY**  
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.  
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "SOLANO"

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## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI  
(Subject to Alteration)

## EUROPEAN LINE

For Marseilles

## AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, etc.

Yokohama and Victoria or Vancouver, B. C.  
For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash. arr. leave.  
"ARABIA MARU" (17,000 tons) Capt. S. Nagata, Sept. 25 Sept. 26  
"MANILA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, Oct. 21 Oct. 22  
For Hongkong  
"CHICAGO MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Salto, Oct. 14 Oct. 15

**CHINA COASTING LINE**  
For Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen  
"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Oct. 6 Oct. 8  
For Pootung, Keelung, (Formosa) and Takao  
"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons) Capt. Y. Fukami, Oct. 1 Oct. 3

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to—  
**M. SHIMAMURA,** Manager.  
Tel. Address: SHOREN, SHANGHAI.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Union Building, 4 The Bund

Tels. Central 4234 and 4235

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OCEAN SERVICES

PACIFIC SERVICE

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To CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE

via VANCOUVER

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

For Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	For Hongkong
† Key West ..... Sept. 28	Monteagle ..... Sept. 27
Monteagle ..... Oct. 10	Empress of Japan .... Oct. 29
Empress of Japan .... Nov. 6	Monteagle ..... Dec. 2
Monteagle ..... Dec. 19	Empress of Japan .... Dec. 24
† Cargo Only	

\* Monteagle calls at Moji

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For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to  
**G. M. JACKSON**  
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to  
**L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,**  
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

## T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

## SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

SHINYU MARU	For San Francisco	October 1
KOREA MARU	For San Francisco	November 3
SIBERIA MARU	For San Francisco	November 15
TENYO MARU	For San Francisco	November 28

## FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signal, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.

North China Insurance Co.'s Building

(Entrance, 71 Soochow Road.)

Phone Central 3229

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE AMERICAN STEAMERS



## SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

## EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports  
(For Liverpool.)

IYO MARU	12,500
KITANO MARU	16,000

## AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki,  
Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. T. Tozawa	Sept. 29
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma	Oct. 28

## SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE

(Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMAGUCHI MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima	Sept. 27
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi	Oct. 1
WATSUMI MARU	4,500	Capt. N. Tsuruhashi	Oct. 8

## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

TAKEHISHI MARU	4,800	Capt. R. Arakida	Sept. 28
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito	Oct. 5
TAKEHISHI MARU	4,800	Capt. R. Arakida	Oct. 12

## FOR JAPAN

KITANO MARU	16,000	Capt. T. E. Cope	Sept. 23
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## KORE TO SEATTLE

KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu	Oct. 18
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## FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000		Oct. 2
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. Y. Tozawa	Dec. 4

## FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000		Oct. 22
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000		Nov. 26

## AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Aus-  
tralia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

WAGO MARU	14,000		Oct. 14
NIKKO MARU	10,000		Nov. 20
AKI MARU	12,500		

## CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta  
(calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

## BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (call-  
ing at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China  
and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports  
in Japan.For freight, passage and further information apply to  
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

G.\$100,000,000 Loan  
Made To Italy By U.S.Total Credit Advanced To  
Rome, Government Is Now  
G. \$860,000,000(American Wireless To Reuters)  
Washington, September 20.—(Re-  
ceived by French Wireless Station).  
—The Treasury Department an-  
nounces the extension of an addi-  
tional credit of G.\$100,000,000 to  
Italy, making the total credit ad-  
vanced to the Italian Government  
G.\$860,000,000 and the total credits  
to the Allies G.\$7,203,706,668.British Armed Ship  
Sunk With Loss Of 58(Reuters Agency War Service)  
London, September 19.—The Ad-  
miralty announces that a German  
submarine on the 12th torpedoed and  
sank a British armed boarding  
steamer and eight officers and fifty  
men, including twenty-five of the  
mercantile crew, are missing.

## NORTH RUSSIA CAMPAIGN

(Reuters Agency War Service)  
London, September 20.—An official  
communiqué from the British head-  
quarters in North Russia reports:On the Northern Dvina the largest  
enemy armored-steamers has been  
captured.On the 18th the Karelian troops  
severely defeated some German-led  
forces at Ukhtinskaya, 40 miles east-  
ward of the Finnish frontier. They  
pursued the enemy, who suffered  
heavy losses.Belgium Reveals  
Humiliating Offer

(Continued from Page 1)

published in January, and as all the  
Allied Governments know, it is  
firmly resolved to maintain it un-  
diminished.

## Austria Acknowledges Failure

Amsterdam, September 20.—An  
official message issued in Vienna  
acknowledges the rejection of the  
Austro-Hungarian Peace suggestion.  
After criticising the speech made by  
Mr. Balfour concerning the note, the  
communiqué laconically concludes,  
"The offer made by Austria-Hungary  
is still open."Paris, September 19.—Acknowledg-  
ing to the Swiss Minister receipt of  
the Austro-Hungarian peace note,  
M. Pichon, the French Minister for  
Foreign Affairs, enclosed with his  
letter a copy of the official journal  
containing the speech made by M.  
Clemenceau on the 18th, declaring  
that this speech constituted the  
reply of France to the note.

## Dr. James Yukiing

Men's Diseases only  
Hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.  
Y.283 North Szechuen Road.  
Special rates to men in uniform.

## T. Ichiki &amp; Co.

Phone North 3831.  
Dealer in  
Musical Instruments and Music.  
Y. 26, North Szechuen Road.

## BRISTLES



## SKINS

Born 1915—Still existing

## AMERICAN

## APPLE CIDER

## APPLE CIDER

## APPLE CIDER

## SWEET

## PURE

## &amp;

## WHOLESALE

For Sale by All Clubs, Hotels

and Stores,

Connell Bros. Company

Agents, Shanghai and Hongkong.

## BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

## Calculator Machines for Sale

A time-and-money-saving ma-  
chine which adds, subtracts,  
multiplies and divides. Sold for  
the small sum of Tls. 15.00 only.

## APPLY TO THE

## Continental Import &amp; Export

## Company

8 MUSEUM ROAD.

## SPECIALIST

(can speak English well)

For

Venereal and Surgical diseases.

Men and Women's diseases.

Skin diseases and rheumatism

Injection of all kinds of vaccine

serums, and 1914 (606).

Charges moderate.

(Japanese) Dr. K. WATANABE,

A.M., M.D.

11 Haining Road (fifth house from

North Szechuen Road).

Tel. North 2379.

17846

## NOTICE

Dong Shung Foo (唐順福) of  
Haining Road, Shanghai, through  
his counsel Mr. J. Em. Lemiere,  
has applied to the International  
Mixed Court for an order to  
transfer in his name a certificate  
No. 11 of one hundred (100)  
shares, numbered 1,901-2,000 in  
Arts and Crafts, Limited, regis-  
tered in the name of his deceased  
father. Any objection to the said  
transfer must be forwarded to the  
International Mixed Court before  
the 23rd September, 1918.By order of the  
INTERNATIONAL MIXED  
COURT

in Shanghai.

Shanghai, 10th September, 1918.

19309

## DR. OKS, M.D.

Specialist for diseases and  
operations on the eyes, ears,  
throat and nose.

9-11 a.m. and 1-4 p.m.

3 Kiukiang Rd. Tel. C. 1801.

19261

## CHEAP SALE!

Tientsin Carpets in all sizes  
and patterns

We invite inspection.

We execute orders for export.

## Kung I Cheng Carpet

## Manufacturers

G-5 Mohawk Road

19237

## Peking Union Medical College

## Premedical School

## Announcements for the Aca-

## demic Year 1918-19.

Curriculum: The Premedical School  
offers a three year course in the  
fundamental subjects which are pre-  
requisite to the study of medicine.  
The curriculum includes courses in  
mathematics, physics, chemistry,  
biology, English, Chinese and Ger-  
man. The work in the second and  
third years is of the grade required  
in the first two years of the best  
American Universities. Student who  
completes the work of the Pre-  
medical School satisfactorily will  
be admitted to the first year of the  
Medical School without examination.  
Medium of Instruction: All courses  
except those in Chinese language  
and literature are conducted in  
English.Entrance Requirements: Admission  
to the Premedical School is by ex-  
amination. To be eligible for the  
entrance examinations, a candi-  
date must be a graduate of an  
approved Middle School, and must  
possess a good working knowl-  
edge of English, both oral and  
written.Advanced Standing: Admission with  
advanced standing will be granted  
to candidates who present suitable  
credentials showing the comple-  
tion of one or more years of work  
of collegiate grade and who pass  
satisfactory examinations in the  
subjects for which credit is desired.Examinations: Examinations for  
entrance and for advanced stand-  
ing will be held at Peking, Shang-  
hai and Canton, June 18 to 22, and  
August 27 to 31, 1918.Calendar: The first semester opens  
Tuesday, September 17, 1918, and  
closes January 31, 1919. The  
second semester opens February  
11, 1919 and closes June 30, 1919.The work of the Medical School  
will open in September, 1919.Applications for admission to the  
entrance examinations and  
requests for further information  
should be addressed to

## The Dean of the Premedical School,

## Peking Union Medical College,

Peking, China.

17591

## HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 84 Miller Road. Tel. North 2941

## DR. T. YAMADA,

(former Assistant at the Imperial

University at Tokyo and

Fukuoka.)

Internal Medicine,

Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,

(former Assistant at the Imperial

University at Fukuoka.)

Women's Diseases,

Confinement, Surgery,

Skin Diseases,

Venereal Diseases.

## TAKE ADVANTAGE

OF THE

## HIGH EXCHANGE!

Carry a Gold

Dollar Account

WITH

## AMERICAN EXPRESS

## COMPANY

No. 10 The Bund

## TURKISH BATH

## and

## MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Specialty for rheumatism and  
nervousness; fat people reduced. 15  
years' experience in U.S.A. Patients  
attended at their residences by ar-  
rangement.

Prof. I. K. SEYO,

Tel. N. 2768, 25 North Szechuen Road.

## Russian Lady Dentist

Miss. A. Gauhman

20 Nanking Road,

Time 9-12: 2-6

Tel. 1916.

17267

The Hing Wah Paste Mfg.  
Company, Limited

Problem of high cost of

living solved.

Our Macaroni, Paste Star,  
Vermicelli in coil and all  
soup stuffs, etc., are made  
from the choicest ingredi-  
ents with the latest foreign-  
made machinery under the  
most hygienic conditions.People living in China  
should consume the products of  
local industries, especially food  
stuffs.We guarantee our goods are  
cheaper and fresher than im-  
ported goods.Our goods have been examined  
and certified by the Hongkong  
Government Chemist.

Samples on application.

71 North Szechuen Road.

Telephone Central 3385.

## CARPETS OF EXCELLENCE

At the Lowest Possible Prices.

Come and See Us.

The HWA YENG Factory—the  
largest and most modern of its kind—  
invites your inspection and patron-  
age. We have a large stock of Tien-  
tsin carpets and rugs from which to  
choose. The best patterns manu-  
factured from guaranteed quality sheep  
or camel hair. Our dyes are warrant-  
ed fadeless. Customers' own designs  
made up to order.Price according to quality and size  
from \$7.50 upwards or, by the square  
foot, at \$0.50 to \$1.40 per foot.For the convenience of our Patrons  
we have recently arranged an ade-  
quate and comfortable showroom.  
PLEASE PAY US A VISIT. We  
shall be pleased to show you our car-  
pets and the method of manufacture.  
You will not be importuned to buy;  
we leave this matter to your judg-  
ment.Our factory will be found on the  
NORTH side of PEKING ROAD, a  
little East of Sunan Road corner.  
The No. 18

## 127 PEKING ROAD.

Beware of imitation Carpets—  
purported to be made from camel or  
sheep's wool—which are really manu-  
factured from HEMP.

A Camel wool carpet will wear for

15 years.

A Hemp Carpet will wear for only

3 years.

Since War  
broke out

10,000

Oliver

Typewriters

have been bought by  
H. B. M. Government  
for military purposesOLIVER  
TypewriterALWAYS "AT THE FRONT,"  
IN PEACE AND IN WAR.

Oliver Typewriter Agency: 1, Foochow Road.

## Cheap Lighting

Everybody, of course, knows that electricity is the cleanest, softest  
and in ALL respects the best illuminant, but not everybody yet knows  
that

## THE METAL LAMP

has cut down the cost of electric lighting to a third of its former amount  
making it the CHEAPEST illuminant.

## PRICE OF METAL LAMPS

16, 25, 32 and 50 c.p.	Tls. 0.40 each
100 c.p.	" 0.85 "
200 c.p.	" 2.50 "

Obtainable at the

## MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 2630.

## ITALIANS CARRY OUT RAID

(Reuters Agency War Service)

London, September 19.—(By wire-  
less). An Italian official communiqué

reports:

We raided the enemy positions

southward of Col Capelle, taking

ninety prisoners.

The rapidity of our attack caused

confusion among the enemy, who put

down a violent barrage on his own

front lines, causing heavy losses to

his advancing supports.



# Business and Official Notices

## IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of  
**PEDRO DIAZ**  
Deceased.

Case No. 686

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administratrix of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before March 21, 1919, and all persons owing the said decedent are required to make payment to the undersigned.

MATEA DIAZ,  
Administratrix,  
129 Haining Road,  
Shanghai, China.

September 22, 1918.

19421.

## IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and  
Testament of  
**DEMETRIO R. TRINIDAD**  
Deceased.

Case No. 688

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before March 21, 1919, and all persons owing the said decedent are required to make payment to the undersigned.

EMELIA TRINIDAD,  
Executrix,  
144 P.D.A. Haining Road,  
Shanghai, China.

September 22, 1918.

19422.

## IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and  
Testament of  
**ANITA McPARLANE HAZELTON**  
Deceased.

Case No. 685

### NOTICE

To the Heirs and all others interested  
In the Estate of the above-named  
Deceased:

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order of said Court, that a hearing on the petition of Richard F. Hazelton for the probate of an instrument purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of said deceased, and for the issuance of Letters of Administration cum testamento annexo, will take place on Saturday, October 12, 1918, at 10:00 a.m., in the Session Hall of said Court.

WILLIAM A. CHAPMAN,  
Acting Clerk  
Shanghai, China.

September 22, 1918.

19423.

## IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and  
Testament of  
**ANITA McPARLANE HAZELTON**  
Deceased.

Case No. 686

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Special Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before March 21, 1919, and all persons owing the said decedent are required to make payment to the undersigned.

WILLIAM A. CHAPMAN,  
Special Administrator,  
11 Whangpoo Road,  
Shanghai, China.

September 22, 1918.

19424.

TO LET, shortly, fine modern ground-floor premises, suitable for show rooms or offices. Apply Ben Building, 25 Avenue Edward VII.

19425.

## WANTED

An influential Chinese Shipping Broker. Must produce references. Apply by letter to "STEAMERS." The China Press.

## NOTICE

Owing to interruption of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway by bandits north of the Yellow River, mails from Shanghai for the north are being forwarded via the Tientsin-Pukow Railway to Suchowfu, and from there over the Lung-Hai and Kin-Han Railways to Peking.

No mails have been received at Shanghai from Tientsin today.

W. W. RITCHIE,  
Postal Commissioner.

Chinese Post Office,  
Shanghai, September 21, 1918.

## Shanghai Co-operative Society, Ltd.

MEMBERS are notified that the First Annual General Meeting of the above Society will be held at the Palace Hotel, Shanghai, on Friday, October 4, 1918, at 5.30 p.m.

19419.

## TO LET

TO LET small ground-floor go-down, near the Shanghai Club. Rent moderate for immediate tenant.

Apply to  
BEN BUILDING,  
25 Avenue Edward VII.  
Phone Central 1930.

19426.



## FOR SALE A LARGE QUANTITY OF PROVISIONS

Canned Fruits and Vegetables: Getz Best, Del Monte, S. & W., etc. White Star Sardines, Booth's Sardines in oil and Tomatoes, Baker's Cocoa, Kraft's Cheese, French Gelatine, Crosse & Blackwell Sauces and Condensed Milk and Cream, all kinds of Whiskies, Brandies, Gins, Liqueurs, French white and red Wines, Champagnes, also 100 cases of California Claret. Apply to 13 Nanking Road, Second Floor, Room No. 7.

19373.

## BUTTER! BUTTER!! BUTTER!!!

Fresh Butter in one-lb. pats.

"DAISY" BRAND

and

"MEADOW" BRAND

may be obtained from all leading storekeepers in Shanghai and the principal Outports. Shipped to Outports packed in pure machine made ice.

Planned Butter in 2 lb. (nom) tins  
Finest Australian

"BULLFINCH" BRAND

and

"RED FEATHER" BRAND

Imported by

GEDDES & CO., LTD.

Tel. 346.

5 Peking Road.

## BILL SMITH

It may be  
that there  
are products  
superior to  
Elephant  
Head French  
Peppermint,  
but they are  
not to be  
procured on  
this market.



ASK BILL!

## Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants,  
Building Contractors  
Engineers' Supplies.  
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and  
Green Wire Cloth.  
Stove Polish, Door Springs and  
Vacuum Bottles.

17997

## ASTOR GRILL

(Broadway, near Astor House)

## Musical Dinner

Every Night

From 8 to 11 o'clock

Best cuisine and wines

Tel. North 1846

## DRINK

Sparkling Pure  
Aerated Water

Order books upon  
application to

The Eastern Syndicate

General Managers

128a Szechuen Road

Phone 3255

18947

## THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and  
Exporters of Hand-made Laces,  
Embroideries, etc.

## BIG STOCK

of  
FILET LACES  
for  
WHOLESALE

## TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Amusement Advertising  
will be found on  
Page 17

## W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZENG TEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)

Stocks of

Metals, Hardware and Sundries.

Contractors to

GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC.

## MACHINES FOR

Calculating	Cheque-writing
Adding	Paper-Punching
Listing	Paper-Clipping
Typing	Perforating
Numbering	Embossing
Copying	Eyeletting
Dating	Stamping

Carbons, Ribbons, Erasers,  
and a complete line  
of office supplies  
in stock

Filing Systems A Specialty

Phone Central 4778  
THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.  
4 Canton Road, Shanghai  
Phone Central 4778

## Prest-O-Lite Battery

offers the most for the money—  
more power to operate your  
starter and lights—more service to insure  
your complete satisfaction in its use.

Service Station And Sole Agents for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

## MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 3828

## MASSAGE

RUSSIAN LADY (Petrograd graduate), experienced masseuse. Treatment of obesity, rheumatic complaints, general debility, strengthening of muscles and nerves. Development of weak children a speciality. Mme. M. Naoumova, Palace Hotel, Room No. 321.

19431.

## OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

FOR RENT: Two large light offices, centrally located, balance year lease (7 months), with option of renewal at same rate. Tls. 65.00. Apply to Box 454, THE CHINA PRESS.

19430 S. 22.

OFFICES to let, 6 Foochow Road, ground floor, 4 very large rooms with godowns, hardwood floors, steam heat, suit large firm. Rent Tals 250. Apply premises or J. Hammond, No. 51 Szechuen Road.

19359

## EDUCATIONAL

LESSONS in English, Spanish and drawing, given by young lady. Apply to Box 431, THE CHINA PRESS.

19412 S. 28.

INSTRUCTION in piano; A well-qualified instructor in piano, also courses in theory, who has just arrived from the United States, will receive a few pupils, European or Chinese. Address, 36 Carter Road, Phone West 275.

19321.

## DANCING

Modern Dancing: Miss MOLIE WILLOUGHBY, of London and New York, Latest One-Step, Fox-Trot, Waltz, Maxixe, Tangos, etc. Individual instruction. No classes. By appointment, letter or phone. Astor House Hotel.

19251 S. 22

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must  
be Prepaid

Replies must be  
called for

## APARTMENTS

### WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinman Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.  
Telephone North 422.

### CONNAUGHT HOUSE

8 Quinman Gardens

TO LET with Board large and small comfortable rooms with bath-rooms attached. Accommodation for table boarders. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

LARGE double room to let, bath-room and verandah attached, select Central locality. Apply to Box 438, THE CHINA PRESS.

19429 S. 27.

TO LET, in well-furnished private home in Western district, superior accommodation for married couple. Garden and tennis. Reply to Box 439, THE CHINA PRESS.

19423 S. 25.

WANTED, American bachelor to join another in most comfortable rooms; good home, excellent table, fine tennis court. \$90, all inclusive. Free now. Apply to Box 430, THE CHINA PRESS.

19410 S. 22.

TO LET, a very desirable well-furnished double bedroom, with bathroom attached. Excellent board and attendance. Central. Phone and lift. Apply to Box 416, THE CHINA PRESS.

19386 S. 19-22.

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms with good board to let at Narcissus Bay, Weihaiwei. House next to Mainland golf links; sulphur baths can also be obtained. Apply Mrs. Niven, Weihaiwei.

19319 O.A.

## HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: Half of house. Rent \$25. Wayside district. Apply to Box 437, THE CHINA PRESS.

19427 S. 22.

TO LET, house in Bubbling Well Road. Enquire Wm. Katz and Co.

19399 S. 24.

TO LET, 6 Foochow Road, very high-class rooms, unfurnished, single or in suites for residence or offices. Steam heat, hot water, modern apts, hardwood floors. First and second floors. Apply premises.

19358

TO LET: Immediately, for seven months, nicely furnished six-roomed house with large garden, close to tramway station. Northern district. Moderate rent. Apply to Box 386, THE CHINA PRESS.

19323 S. 26.

TO LET: 491 Avenue Joffre, excellent 10-roomed residence, modern bath, tennis, garage. Open for inspection. Rent Tls. 150. For further particulars apply to J. T. Hammond, No. 51 Szechuen Road.

19340.

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road corner residence of five good rooms near Wayside tram. Rent Tls. 60. Apply premises for inspection; further particulars J. T. Hammond, No. 51 Szechuen Road.

19163

## APARTMENTS WANTED

AMERICAN bachelor wants room without board, close in, for about \$25 a month. Apply to "Bachelor," THE CHINA PRESS.

19428 S. 22.

WANTED to rent, small room in Central district for storage purpose. Apply to Box 418, THE CHINA PRESS.

19388 S. 25.

WANTED: By an American gentleman, furnished room, light and airy, with bathroom attached. Centrally located. No board. Apply to Box 408, THE CHINA PRESS.

19368 S. 22

## SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG CHINESE, good in English, with knowledge of short-hand and typing, desires position. Good typist, just qualified in short-hand. Apply to Box 436, THE CHINA PRESS.

19420 S. 24.

WANTED, position by a lady steno-typist and filing clerk. Beginner. Apply to Box 433, THE CHINA PRESS.

19415 S. 27.

BRITISHER open for engagement as overseer, godownkeeper. Experienced re-inforced concrete. Good testimonials. 20 years in the Far East. Apply to Box 434, THE CHINA PRESS.

19417 S. 22.

LADY steno-typist seeks first position. Willing to assist in general office work. Knowledge of three European languages. Apply to Box 426, THE CHINA PRESS.

19406 S. 22.

YOUNG LADY with command of French and Russian, and having several years experience in general office work, seeks position. Has some knowledge of English. Apply to Box 425, THE CHINA PRESS.

19404 S. 22.

A BRITISH lady, experienced nurse or masseuse, would like to make engagements from 9-12 every day except Saturday. Apply to Box 424, THE CHINA PRESS.

19400 S. 26.

WELL-TRAINED accountant, eight years' business experience in different parts of the world, speaks several languages fluently, seeks employment with reliable American concern. Apply to Box 409, THE CHINA PRESS.

19369 S. 22

## Exchange and Mart

BARGAIN SALE: Two-seater Smith cycle-car, practically new, excellent condition. Tals 150. Owner has bought larger car. Address C. W., 15-B Jessfield Road.

19416 S. 22.

FOR SALE: 250-3000 Savage Hi-Power rifle, .22 Remington repeating rifle, Winchester .12 Repeating shot-gun, .38 Colt revolver. Special equipment and ammunition. Apply to Box 435, THE CHINA PRESS.

19418 S. 26.

SAFETY Razor Blades Sharpened. Old blades made as good as new, 50 cents a dozen, single blades; 70 cents, double. Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.

19167

PERAMBULATOR for sale, in excellent condition. Apply to Box 428, THE CHINA PRESS.

19408 S. 22.

WANTED Oriental Rugs (Persian or Turkish). State size and price. Reply to Box 429, THE CHINA PRESS.

19411 S. 24.

FOR SALE: One practically new "Moutrie" piano, beautiful tone, and in excellent condition. Price reasonable. Easy payment. Apply to Box 432, THE CHINA PRESS.

19413 S. 22.

FOR SALE: New 1918.—Buick 6-Cylinder Roadster, fully equipped 5 wire wheels extra tire, seat covers, spot light, Klaxon horn, insurance, etc., run less 1,800 miles. Tals 1,700. Address J. K., Astor House.

19405 S. 22.

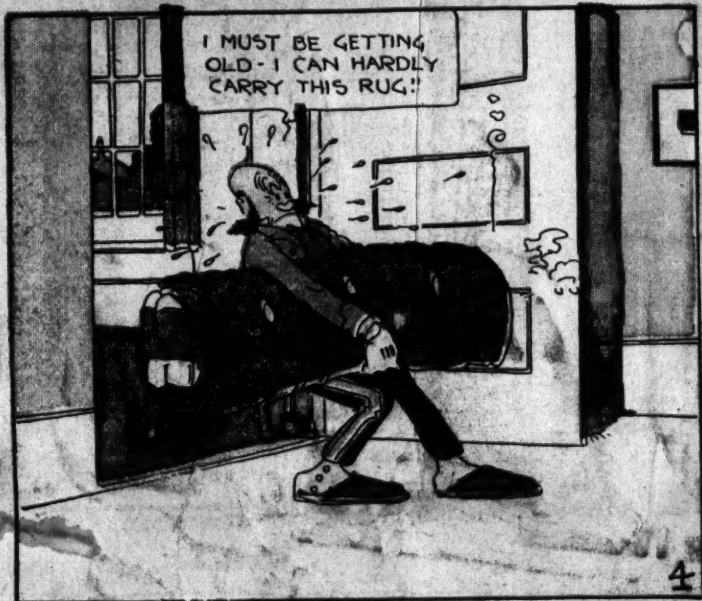
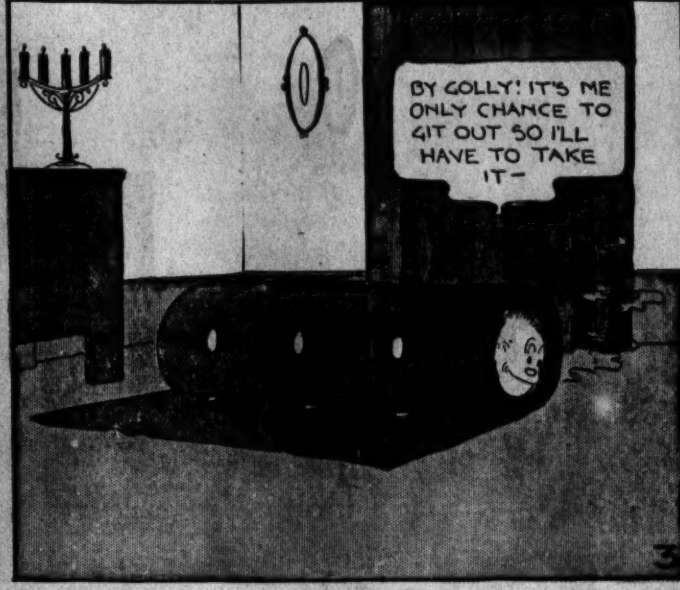
FOR SALE: One 5 H. P., two-cylinder, outboard motor-engine (Archimedes), new, in perfect condition, moderate price. Apply to Box 410, THE CHINA PRESS.

19376 S. 22

Business and Official Notices  
are Continued on  
Page 19



## Bringing Up Father





# New Evening Gowns

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

A Gown  
Built  
Upon the  
Square  
Tunic Plan  
and  
Enriched  
by  
Oriental  
Borders.

By Lady Duff-Gordon  
("LUCILE")

CHARACTERISTIC of the evening gown of the moment is the elevated waist line.

This has my sincerest approval, for there is no doubt that the high waist line makes for the appearance of youth, while the normal belt seems to add several years to the wearer's age. The reason behind this appearance is that straight lines suggest the slimmness of youth. Defined curves, on the other hand, speak of the fulness of the mature figure. To the woman who is studying how to conserve the aspect of youth my first advice is "Look well to your waist line. Raise it from two to six inches above the natural altitude."

The Empress Josephine looked younger by a decade than her age. At the time she was the frivolous occupant of beautiful Malmaison admirers marveled at the youth of the coquettish West Indian widow who had sent her Napoleon to fight, a dramatist said, because she was tired of him. Josephine was incurably addicted to the high waisted, short bodiced Empire gown. The gown with the square planned tunic

and the Oriental borders is a good model of the youthful type of evening robe. Behold there the essential-to-youth high girdle, moderately wide.

The long sleeved, light satin gown, square trained and lace draped, also presents the high, flat, folded girdle.

The model of simple elegance in dark satin, with a negligently knotted scarf of lace, is another specimen of the juvenility of the gown that has as an accessory the high belt.

An accessory of the high belted gown, in its 1918 presentation, is the long panel effect. This is employed front and back. It is artistic because it emphasizes the impression of the straight line made by the high belt. It is rather generally becoming because it enhances the wearer's height. This is especially an asset in America, which is a country of short women. At least in comparison with England, where women are long limbed as June.

The high belted gown has another characteristic that contributes a chaste elegance to a costume. That is a minimum of trimming. Mention of an Empire gown summons visions of a nearly unbroken line of, say, white satin, falling from shoulder to heel and ankle. The high girdle may be regarded not as trimming, but as

a necessity. The gown of this category depends for its beauty upon its vertical lines and the richness of its fabric. Naturally, the untrimmed gown should be of handsomer material than that which is rendered more ornate by its garniture.

Empress Josephine knew the sartorial value of the scarf and sash. She added them apparently as an afterthought, but it really was the result of giving much thought to her costume. They added a lightness to the otherwise heavy ensemble. Moreover, they introduced color, so subduing the sombreness of a black gown and destroying the chill of a white one.

I have spoken of the principle of richness of fabric for an Empire gown and the lack of need of trimming for such a gown. The largest figure on this page presents an exception that still supports my theory. Being of light weight material, as chiffon or crepe, it requires the elaborateness of Oriental embroidery as trimming. Had it been of satin or brocade, the trimming would have been superfluous.

A Chaste, Nearly High-Necked, Long-Sleeved Evening Gown.

A Robe of Apparent Simplicity, but Great Richness, Having a Sash of Knotted Lace.



## YANKEES RECKONING THEIR BOCHE CAPTIVES BY THE THOUSAND

Roads Thick With Prisoners  
Before Fight Is 12  
Hours Old

### FORMAL AFFAIR IN QUARRY

German Doctors Taken In Drive  
Are Put To Work At Our  
First Aid Stations

Paris, July 26.—(From the Stars and Stripes, official organ of the American Forces in France).—Where, in earlier engagements, they had taken prisoners by fifties and hundreds, the Yankees in the first days of the great Allied counter-offensive took prisoners by thousands.

Before their part of the drive had run its first 12 hours, while the Hip-hop-booray of the first rush was still in full exultant swing, thousands of bewildered Boches were trudging solemnly to the rear of the American lines.

When the story of this offensive comes to be written in full, it shall be told of one banner regiment of Infantry that it alone captured 2,250 Germans in 48 hours. They were taken in such numbers that sometimes they had to be despatched to the rear unguarded.

The rush was so swift and so unexpected that high commanders within the forces of the enemy were caught before they could make a discreet withdrawal. Majors abounded in the Yankee nets, and the captains and lieutenants captured were too many to mention. And there were better than majors—though, naturally enough, the higher you go the fewer.

You can never make a safe judgment as to the morale of an army from the morale of prisoners, for when any man falls into the hands of the enemy he feels as though the world were coming to an end. So it is quite humanly comprehensible that when the mighty Count von Wended gave stately recognition of the fact that those Americans had surrounded him, he radiated the impression that the war had either come to an end thereby or might as well stop gracefully instead of petering out.

#### Mighty Count Von Wended

The Count, who was formerly aide-de-camp of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, and whom we found as a Lieutenant-colonel commanding the 3rd Bavarian Infantry, had taken refuge in a quarry along with 200 Germans of various ranks.

His cave was surrounded early in the day and the unwavering Yankee Infantry passed by, leaving only enough to guard the entrances to the quarry and take occasional pot shots into it. All day the invested 230 held out, and then toward sundown they surrendered. They did

not about "Kamerad, kamerad!" Not they. They surrendered in the good old-fashioned way, following a fashion almost forgotten in this death-or-glory war.

For at sundown the Count sent out a white flag, and with it a formal note of surrender. This was gravely received and answered, and a little later the Count emerged, followed by an imposing company.

He seemed a little offended at something. Possibly he was faintly surprised not to find General Pershing waiting outside on a milk-white charger. Certainly he was vocal with indignation because no motor-car awaited him.

#### Mopping Up The Caves

The American officers expressed their regret—nay, their grief—that none was available and the seen in that neighborhood of the former aide of the Crown Prince Rupprecht, he was hiking with the rest of the 200—hiking 15 kilometers to the rear.

Many such caves and quarries are to be found in the contested countryside between the Aisne and the Ourcq. They are perfect places for P.C.'s, and they are formidable refuges for beaten soldiers who want to die fighting. Fortunately for the Yanks who had mopping-up duty to do last week, most of the Germans did not want to die at all. The resistance from within the caves could hardly be called stubborn.

One mammoth cave did threaten to hold out to our cost, but French cavalrymen drove their rideless horses into the opening, drew the machine gun fire on them, and then charged the cave themselves.

One such cave had many guns on many tiers. It had ammunition and food to serve a regiment, and it had banks for 2,000 men.

#### Little Sergeant Hercules

It was in a deep, inaccessible dugout that one high German commander was found—the one the Yankees regiment concerned in his capture believes to have been a major-general. Certainly 35 men guarded him as if he were very precious to the German Army, and he was whisked away in an auto to a high French headquarters as if he might have information important enough to seek without a moment's waste of time.

But no prisoner capture was more impressive than the bag of 250 Boches, including eight officers, whose meek and painless surrender was negotiated on the first day by a single Yankee sergeant. The sergeant is only five feet high and his name is Hercules.

Sergeant Hercules Korgis is a Greek by birth. He was in the Greek war that preceded the present explosion of Europe, and he was gay with many medals when he went to America and settled down in West Lynn, Mass.—settled down, as you have already guessed, in the restaurant business. Of course, he enlisted the first crack out of the box. He showed himself one of those small but terrible fighters and his regiment treasured him.

In the first morning of the advance, Sergeant Korgis was shot through the neck by a German machine-gun and, thus wounded, he

was taken prisoner. He was borne off into an easily defended, well-munitioned little ravine, where a whole German company lay unnoticed by the Yankees who swept by them and far beyond.

As the day wore on these Germans saw that they were trapped, but they also saw that they could make their captors pay a heavy price for their final submission.

#### A Wild Looking Envoy

Sergeant Korgis, who, like most restaurateurs, speaks a smattering of half a dozen languages, drew on all the German he knew for an eloquent harangue that carried the day. Early in the afternoon, they decided to surrender and sent him forth to negotiate their safe passage to the rear.

With his wound dressed but still paining him, with mud and blood all over him, he was a wild-looking envoy when he ran into some French soldiers, who decided he was a spy and were all for shooting him then and there.

He dissuaded them from this drastic action, pursued and caught up with some stray Americans from his own outfit, laid the case before them, and, led by one Corporal Willey, they went over for the formal surrender.

There was one nervous, excited exchange of shots between one unruly German machine gunner and one distrustful Yankee before the whole 250 marched out of the ravine and were escorted by the sergeant to regimental headquarters.

There his own officers pounced on the sergeant and had him sent back in the ambulance to the field hospital. His wound had been well dressed by a German surgeon who later became one of his prisoners.

One grizzled sergeant was somewhat taken aback when 75 forlorn

German youngsters he had captured began to snivel dejectedly. The sergeant appealed loudly for the help of someone who could talk Boche. "Tell 'em not to worry," he said. "Tell 'em no one's going to hurt them. Tell 'em they've never been so well off in all their lives."

#### German Officers As Litter Bearers

Many German first-aid stations, stacked with fine equipment, fell into American hands, and some five German doctors, attended by a large train of German medical corps orderlies, were among the captives of one regiment. They were promptly put to work under an American medical corps major. All day they dressed the wounds of the injured German prisoners—and when none of these was about, they worked expertly on the Yankees whom German shells and German machine guns had wounded.

Indeed, many of the prisoners had no sooner been taken than they were put to work as litter bearers. The regimental aid stations had plenty of work for them to do, and afterwards a German lieutenant felt obliged to protest that in the rush of things, he, an officer, had actually been required to carry a common litter.

One Medical Department private who had worked tirelessly with the wounded and impressed every man he could lay hands on into the business of carrying hurt Yankees and the hurt Germans to the doctors, was up to his neck in this work when a German major exasperated him beyond measure by refusing flatly to sell his hands with such menial service.

"I am an officer," he explained coolly. The private brandished an omin-

ous dagger he had just acquired as a souvenir.

"Officer, hell!" he said. The major carried the litter. Private John Kukoshi, U.S.M.C., not only won the Distinguished Service Cross, but received a congratulatory telegram from General Pershing announcing the fact and complimenting him on his feat.

His citation read: "At Chateau-Thierry, France, alone charged a machine gun and with the utmost bravery captured it and its crew, together with an officer."

### Our Colored Troops Excel With Bayonet

Broke All Killing Records  
When They Applied The  
Cold Steel To Germans

By Charles H. Gusty

London, August 6.—Officers from the front bring astonishing reports of work done by American colored troops brigaded with Gouraud's army east of Rheims. Their specialty is the bayonet, in the use of which they excel all others. Their proverbial partiality for the razor as a weapon makes them prefer the cold steel and they have piled up a score in killing Germans which breaks all previous records.

The French officers are delighted with their prowess, and will welcome fresh colored contingents to work alongside their own Africans.

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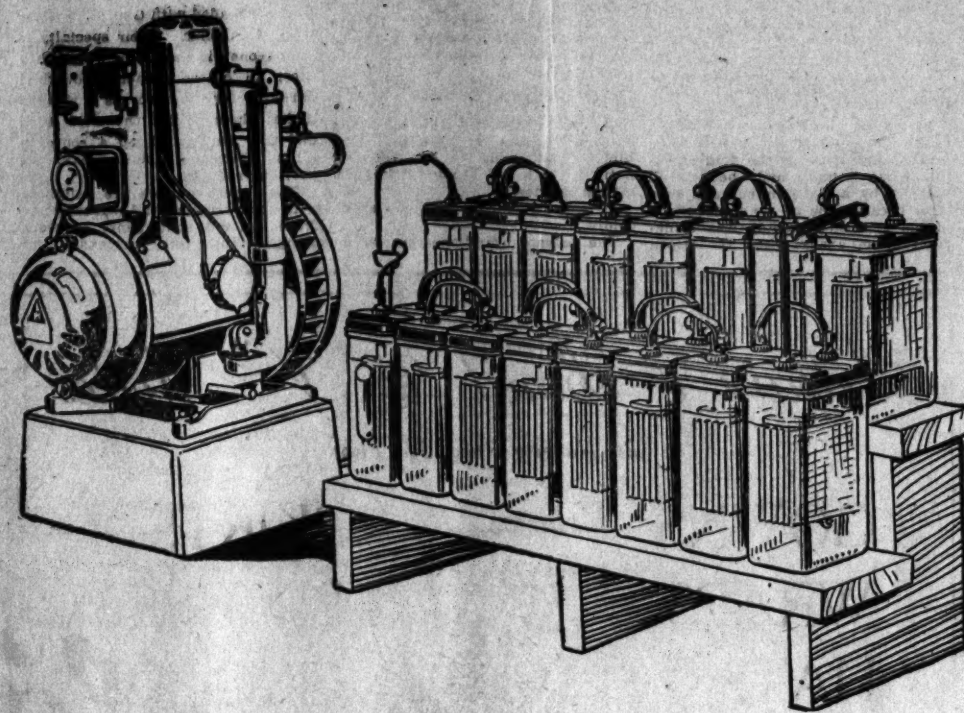
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# AUTOMOBILES



SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1918

## Standardisation Complete On Army Cars And Trucks

U.S. War Department Orders 75,000 Motor Vehicles;  
Ford, Cadillac, Dodge And White Favored

Signal honors are paid to the Ford, the Cadillac, the Dodge and the White motor car manufacturers in the official statement recently issued by the United States war department to the effect that these four brands of cars had been officially adopted for use by the United States army.

While the decision is but recent, nevertheless, the intrinsic worth of the cars is proven again by the fact that all four of these makes have been in use by the army here previous to the notice of their having been adopted officially by the war department.

The official statement of the war department as published in the Army and Navy Journal is as follows:

The war department authorises the following statement:

The standardisation of cargo trucks and passenger cars for the use of the army has been completed. More than 75,000 standardised trucks and passenger cars have been ordered. Four trucks and three passenger cars have been selected as suitable for the various requirements of all branches of the service that have need for motor transportation.

Of the four trucks selected, two are after designs worked out by special boards of automobile engineers. The other two are commercial trucks which have been changed to meet the special requirements of military work.

The three-quarter to 1-ton truck selected after exhaustive tests of a number of cars including a model devised under the supervision of a special board of engineers, is the "G. M. C." truck, which is now known as Army Type AA. Changes have been made in the model used by the government, the principal change being superior spring development. The latter is very essential in view of the fact that this model is to be used not as a light cargo carrier but also as a heavy ambulance.

The board of experts decided on this truck because of its light consumption of gasoline, its light weight with the consequent saving of materials and the fact that it is well known in the army, having been used heretofore with satisfactory results in France and Mexico. About 7,500 of these trucks have been ordered.

The one and one-half to two ton truck selected, which after certain modifications is now known as Army Type A, is the White. The tests of cars in this class were by far the most severe of any and extended over practically a period of one month. Trucks were tested in all conditions of weather and roads and by a process of elimination the engineering advisory board was left with three trucks.

While the board reported that these three trucks were equally serviceable from a strictly technical point, the board of officers which received the finding recommended the adoption of the White for the following reasons: Lower gasoline and oil consumption, more satisfactory performance both in Mexico and France and best adapted for high speed work with pneumatic tires for

use as a staff observation and reconnaissance car and high speed truck. Another important factor in the decision was that the cost of spare parts was lower than the cost of parts for other cars, the cost being approximately equal to the cost of the chassis complete.

Type B Selected  
After competing with a number of well known makes in the three to five ton class, the specially constructed standard truck of this class, known as Type B, was selected as the standard truck of this class with the recommendation that certain minor changes be adopted by the engineering department of the motor transportation service.

One of the principal reasons for the adoption of this truck was maintenance. There had been 18,000 of these trucks ordered, the first 13,000 to be completed by September 1 and the balance by January 1, 1919. The cost of this truck was less than that of any of the others, the cost of the combined spare parts being identical with the cost of the chassis complete. This machine had given satisfactory service in a test of approximately 15,000 miles. It was found to have greater strength, more power, more ability, and to be better qualified on rough roads, a factor that weighed heavily because of the necessity of operating it in the zone of fire.

Models Are Tested

For about a year the engineering ordnance department has been working on an improved four wheel drive type of truck. Several models were completed and two of these were tested in arriving at the recommendation that the ordnance model be adopted as the standard for the

army. In the different tests this truck was found to be superior in every way to the others and it was evident that the board was justified in its findings from the information recently received by cablegram from the commanding general of the American expeditionary forces, in which he stated that the cars in service in France where not meeting with satisfaction as truck or tractor and that as soon as the present ordnance model was tried out in France a report would be made showing its availability and advisability of proceeding with production.

This truck is known as Army Type TT, as it is really a tractor truck. It is especially suitable for the hauling of great guns over rough stretches of road or over open country. In many ways it has the ability of a tank to go over places generally considered impassable to vehicles. It is one of the distinct contributions of automotive engineers to the war.

Explaining The Selection

In rejecting many trucks the examiners stated that in no way was their action a reflection on the commercial value of these vehicles. The majority of trucks are made for city work, and as army trucks are called upon to do exceptionally heavy, rough work, commercial trucks could not stand up under the strain.

On account of the request from the American expeditionary forces for additional Ford machines, the Ford chassis (passenger) was adopted as a standard chassis for use of the army to be used as a passenger car, light truck, light ambulance and for whatever else desired. There are already approximately 3,000 ambulances of this type in use in France. Under recent request of General Pershing this will be increased to about 8,000 and the Ford Company is now working on an order for 5,000 light delivery trucks, production of which began July 22 at the rate of 200 per day. The principal reasons for the wide use of this make of car were the ease of making repairs, cheapness of operation, the possi-

bility of large production in a minimum amount of time and the extremely low initial cost and the fact that "it can be used where most other motor vehicles cannot."

Two Other Types

Two other types of passenger cars have been selected for the use of the army. In connection with the adoption of the passenger car it was found after exhaustive tests that the chassis as now being manufactured for the army by the Dodge and Cadillac Companies were best adaptable to army needs. These are not the models now being marketed by these concerns, but a type with certain additions and deductions. These are to be produced in other factories if the needs of the government require.

### DAMP SPARK PLUGS

Moisture on the exposed part of the porcelain will often cause a spark plug to fire irregularly. This trouble may be obviated by greasing the porcelain with vasoline or hard grease. A useful bit of knowledge during a protracted spell of wet weather.

### WORKSHOP NOTE

When the car owner who does his own work desires to drill a piece of metal too small or of such shape that it cannot be bolted to the drill press table it can be kept from turning by placing a stiff piece of emery cloth between it and the table.

## PNEUMATICS FAVORED FOR MOTOR TRUCK USE

U.S. Tire Company Finds Air  
Cushion Tread Speedier  
And More Economical

A rigorous test of automobile truck efficiency in long hauls is being made by the United States Tire Company, which is using its test fleet of trucks for transporting, from its Detroit factory to its Indianapolis plant, large quantities of machinery, removal of which to Indianapolis has been made necessary by factory economies.

The factories are 310 miles apart, and the fleet of three trucks already has made several trips in each direction.

All of the trucks are equipped with large pneumatic tires, and the records which have been kept demonstrate that the company's claims that pneumatic tires makes greater speed possible, while saving not less than 33 1-3 percent in gasoline and wear and tear on the engines, as compared with trucks equipped with solid tires, are not exaggerated.

On one of the recent trips from Detroit to Indianapolis the trucks covered the distance in 17 hours and 45 minutes actual running time, an average of 18 miles an hour, and the return trip was made at the rate of 17 miles an hour.

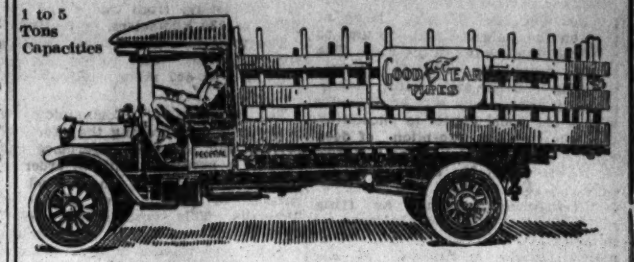
One of the trucks is a one and a half ton car, which has already covered 40,000 miles. The rear tires on this truck are 38x7 in size, and before they gave the slightest indication of trouble, had achieved a mileage of more than 9,000 miles each.

Each of these rear tires carries a

weight of 3,327 pounds, when the truck is loaded.  
The machines are one ton and a three and a half ton.  
Full loads are carried in both

directions, machinery being carried on the trip south, and inner tubes on the return.  
There is no delay at either end as the loads are planned in advance.

1 to 5  
Tons  
Capacities



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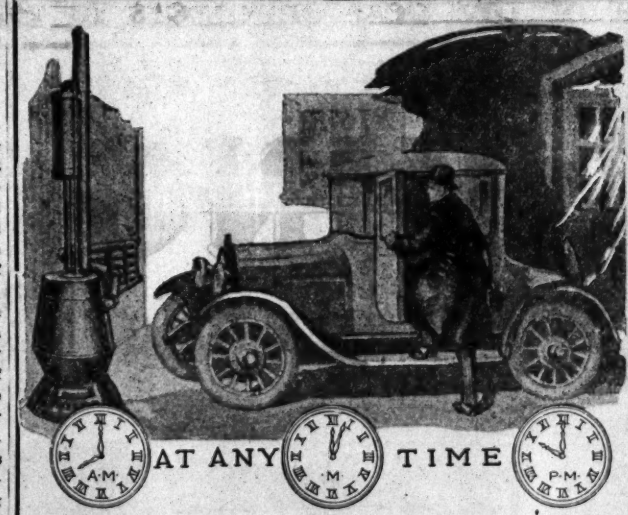
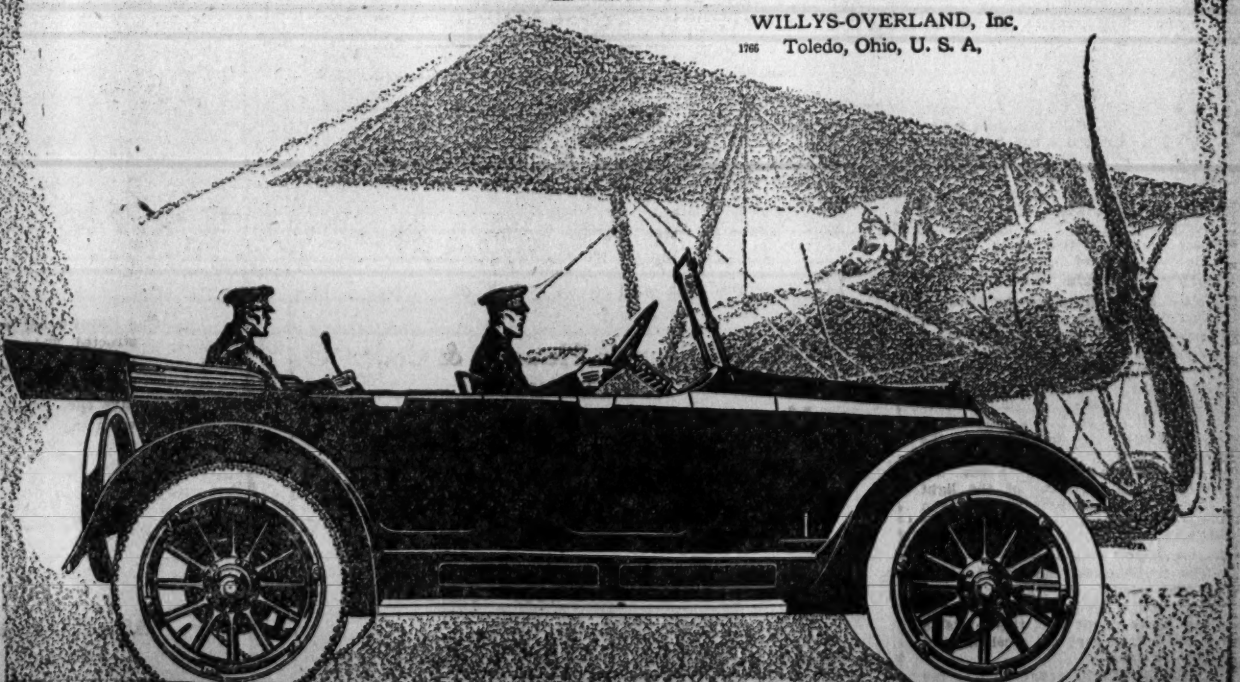
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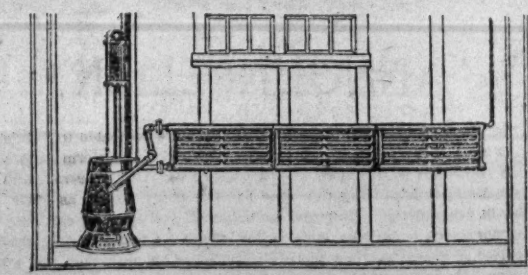
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## Buick Cars Stand Test In Grueling Desert Run

### Make Envious Record On The Kalgan Urga Route Across The Gobi Desert

Telegrams recently received by Messrs. Honigberg & Co., local agents for Buick motor cars, announced a record run in a Buick car piloted by Mr. W. J. Miller over the Gobi desert route between Kalgan and Urga.

The trip was made in a Buick "Six" which negotiated the 667 mile trip with a running time of 41 hours, averaging 16.3 miles an hour without mechanical trouble of any sort and etched the previous record in half.

There has been a great deal of competition between different makes of cars on the Kalgan-Urga run and to date the Buick is far in the lead. The stretch across the desert is a heart-breaking one for any motorist, including as it does, every sort of difficulty that a car could expect to encounter, with the possible exception of deep water. In one stretch there is a rise of 11,000 feet in 31 miles travelers over the course report the ruins of desert-wrecked machines as lying along the trail like the skeletons of men which lined the prairie roads across America in the day of the California gold rush.

The following comprehensive account taken from a French contemporary in Peking, gives an interesting history of the building up of the motor transport to Urga and of the hardships of the road:

**By Auto Across The Desert Of Gobi**  
It is 11 years—June 10, 1907—since the Prince Scipion Borghese took part in his journey "Peking-Pas," organized by the paper *Le Matin* when he set out in an automobile to traverse the whole extent of the vast desert of Gobi on the route from Kalgan to Urga.

In a book appearing in 1908 his companion of the voyage, an Italian journalist, Louis Barani, has related very completely all the incidents of this voyage and described very vividly all the impressions in the course of their passage across various countries with their different population.

The Prince Borghese in the preface to this book writes that his voyage has proved one thing: that one cannot reach Paris by automobile from Peking. Nevertheless he admits that in the many conversations when they discussed the usefulness of this voyage each one recognized the possibility of making this journey, in part at least. The residents of Kalgan for example were very much struck with the fact that the Prince had reduced to four days the 17 days which would have been necessary for the most rapid caravan to traverse the desert of Gobi and they looked forward to the possibility of making use of this rapid means of locomotion to send to this point of the Russo-Mongolian coast a part of the tea which were and still are transported by sea from Hankow to Vladivostok.

At this time the railway from Peking to Kalgan was in the course of construction and the passage for automobiles across the narrow ways of Nankow was assigned to mules and coolies for towing. To ascend the plains of Mongolia the automobile had some drawbacks but from there to Paris the motor triumphed and gave all the service expected.

Two French automobiles of the De Dion make also took part in the race and they had recourse to the same means to scale the rugged heights leading to the plain of Mongolia.

The Italian automobile Italia, was of 40 H. P., the French cars were of 10 to 12 H. P., and there resulted interminable discussions as to the merits of a heavy and powerful car with those of a light and less powerful car for such a voyage. The victory was won for a car that was powerful and the conclusion was that a car that was at the same time powerful and light would be required.

These three cars traversed the desert of Gobi perfectly, notwithstanding circumstances and weather conditions, and proved the possibility, of going from Kalgan to Urga by automobile alone, once the plains of Mongolia were scaled. This instance bore fruit eleven years later when actual circumstances interrupted communications between China and Urga by the Trans-Siberian route and necessitated finding other means for uniting Mongolia and China.

Three Companies Now Exist

As usual it is to personal experience the honor is due to have established the first line of public automobiles to traverse the desert. There are three companies at present disputing the right of transporting passengers in motor cars from Kalgan to Urga: these are—Ta Chang, Chang Houei, and Yun Ho.

The first two are Chinese and the third is foreign. The Ta Chang Co. possesses 18 cars of the Ford make; the Chang Houei Co. possesses 6 cars, of which 4 are Fords and 2 are Overlands; the Yun Ho Co. possesses 4 Fords.

The two Overland cars, too heavy for the service, were stranded in the desert, one at the telegraph office of Pong Kiong and the other at the telegraph office of Tuerin.

**Half Cars In Ruins**  
Half the quantity of the Fords is in ruins and those which are running do not seem to be in a better state. In order to prevent the rupture of the springs pieces of wood are attached by the aid of cords between the spring and axle, thus enabling passengers to enjoy a bit of the jolting. Mind you, one has not many distractions in the desert!

The patrons of the Fords are naturally the partisans of the light car and it is thus that since eleven years the same questions repeat themselves, the first experiences not having served as a lesson.

The route across the desert offers all the varieties of routes in the world, from the worst to the best; one must justly admit that this route is for the larger part an excellent and agreeable one.

It follows the telegraph line as far as this is established on the route.

The principle rest stations are the telegraph offices established in the desert, not to clear the way of the rare Mongols, but for shortening the distance, too great, between the stations of Kalgan and Urga in serving refreshments and attending to the personal comfort of passengers of that line. These posts are three in number: Pong Kiong, at 180 miles, or 270 kilometers, from Kalgan; Oudde at 153 miles, or 239 kilometers, from Pong Kiong; Tuerin at 177 miles, or 226 kilometers, from Oudde and 159 miles, or 230 kilometers, from Urga.

The total distance between Kalgan and Urga by this route can be estimated at 667 miles, about 1,000 kilometers.

The Minister of Communications desirous of encouraging the efforts of private and personal experience has ordered a new road built in order to permit automobiles to ascend by means of motor the plains of Mongolia. This road is built below the walls of the town of Wang Tsuen where, after traversing a picturesque valley, one climbs without effort a succession of hills leading to the aperture where one perceives the plains of Mongolia. This offers no difficulty but necessitates on the part of drivers much experience and cold blood, for in certain points it is pretty dangerous. This comprises the running of rivers in two places till the town of Sin Ho Cheng which marks one of the most important stations of Chinese civilization in Mongolia.

Between Sin Ho Cheng and Pong Kiong, having the crossing of a river and of two marshy points, the route presents no further difficulty.

**A Picturesque Route**  
From Pong Kiong to Oudde the route is easy and picturesque. Troops of antelopes begin to appear and very often these charming beasts rival the speed of the autos for many kilometers.

Midway between Pong Kiong and Oudde begins the cavity designed by the Mongols by the name of Gobi, which is the veritable desert in the midst of which is found the wells of Oudde and its telegraph station.

Between Oudde and Tuerin, a little distance from Oudde, appear the only real difficulties of the route, the traversing of the sands. There is in reality but one sandy route difficult to pass; the others can be easily avoided, the principal one being represented by the bed of a large river dried up for a distance of 1 to 300 meters.

The automobile is buried in the sands almost up to the upper part of the wheels, and then the muffler beneath the motor and the differential at the back are affected, and if the motor is weak the car stops. Here the discussion arises in reality between the merits of the lighter or heavier car. When it concerns the Ford car in the passage of a sandy desert, the passengers are requested to descend and the car is pushed across, the motor helping as much as possible. Another diversion for the passengers!

However, powerful and heavy cars have always been able to pass in accelerating speed at the spot which

offers difficulty, with the condition that the weight is regulated according to the force of the motors.

One of the principal causes of automobiles being stranded in the desert is the overcharging of the cars. Before departure the weight is never taken and the numerous bursts of tires are most often due to overweight on certain wheels to the detriment of the others. Ford cars built for four passengers run frequently with five passengers and their baggage and as a result they have to change about 30 air chambers to travel 1,000 kilometers while powerful cars, well-equipped and well-charged, are able to traverse the whole route with one single change of vacuum.

#### Part Of Road Is Fine

From Tuerin to Urga the route may be compared with the best roads of France and the trip can be accomplished in six or seven hours at a speed of about 40 kilometers per hour.

Between each of these stations the Ta Chang and Chang Houei companies have established at mid-distance the Youries (Mongolian inns) assigned for the use of automobiles and these may be distinguished by flags draped at the extremities of long bamboos. Each of these companies possesses at these intermediary points, as at the principal stations, two inns, one reserved for passengers and the other for the personnel of the station and the drivers of the automobiles.

The passengers sleep in the inn reserved for them at the principal stations at little distance from the telegraph offices; they take their midday meal or afternoon meal in the intermediate inn, where for that time they are sheltered from the rays of the sun.

Meals are not furnished for passengers who must bring with them the necessary provisions for four days; they must not expect to get any eatables there. The wells, at a distance of about 25 to 30 kilometers, furnish fresh water but this is horrible to taste, since numerous troops of cattle drink and cleanse themselves in the pools surrounding the wells—the improper drainage of these districts permitting all filthy water to mingle with that in the wells. The water beneath the soil runs at a depth of 2 or 3 meters.

It is to be hoped that in the near future a line of automobiles running in the same manner as trains will be regulated in such a way as to ensure rapid and regular service, instead of the present somewhat adventurous style of travel. It is certain however that private initiative, too anxious for gain, will never provide for the comfort of passengers and will continue to transport them in salad baskets, entrusting them to feeble drivers exposed during four days to a torrid sun, to sandstorms and rain from five o'clock in the morning to eight at night, with a single hour for rest at dinner time.

#### The Buick Tested

A trial has been recently made to make the route with 5-passenger 6-cylinder cars of the Buick make. These cars weighing 3,850 English lbs. and carry a weight of 1,120 English lbs., so that the motor works on a total of 2,970 English lbs., representing for this 44 H. P. motor a pressure of 90 lbs. per H. P.

Ford cars weigh 2,000 English lbs., and in adding a carrying weight of 1,340 lbs., one obtains a total weight of 3,340 lbs. for a 20 H. P. motor at a pressure of 150 lbs. per H. P.

This explains why these cars do

(Continued on Page 8)

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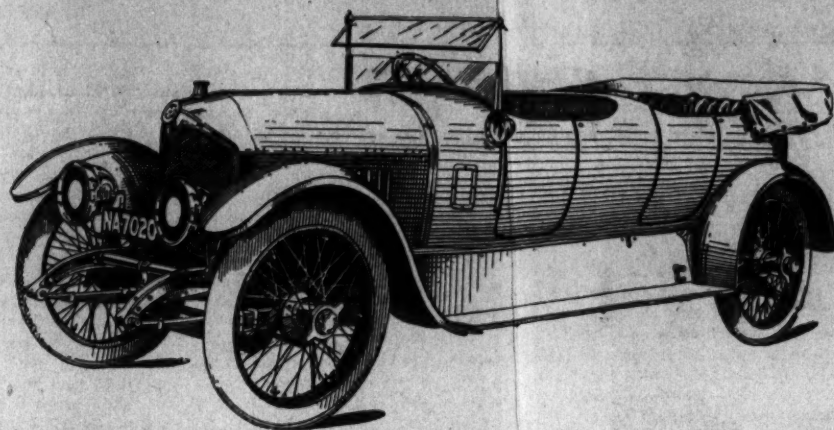
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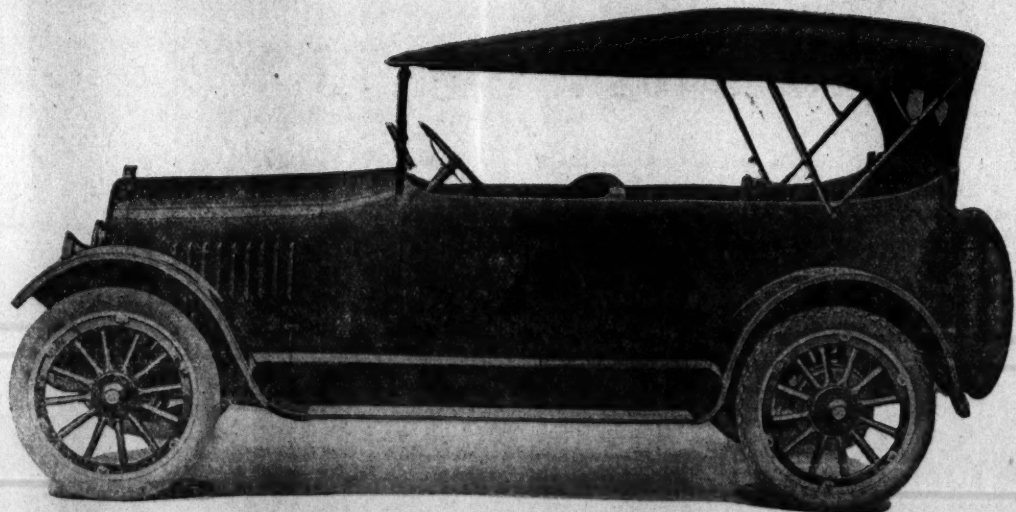
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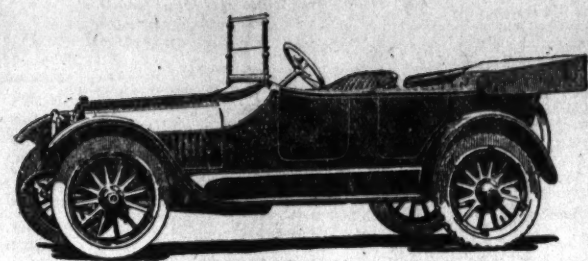
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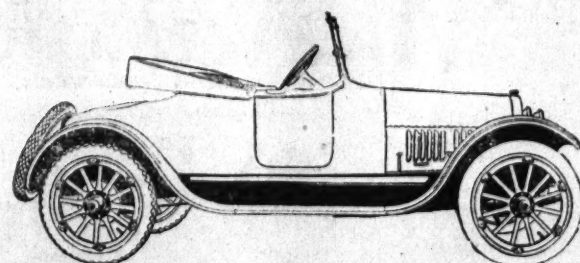
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## Buick Cars Stand Test In Grueling Desert Run

(Continued from Page 6)

not pass the sands; the strength of the engine being entirely utilized by the car, there remains no reserve for resisting the obstacles en route.

The Buick cars have run a distance of 2,000 kilometers, jumping from land to water and from water to banks of certain rivers, descending at some points which were veiled in mist, and the springs of the car returning intact.

The only point common to both Ford and Buick cars is the difficulty in the dry and warm climate of Mongolia to cool the engine. The Fords are obliged to run without top; the Buicks have their tops partly open by folding the under piece on the upper.

The Buick cars have left Kalgan and returned to Kalgan, while the Ford cars await the passengers of Kalgan on a plain in a village in the north of Sin Ho Cheng called Miao Tan. The passengers are transported by the Ta Chang and Chang Houei Companies between Kalgan and Miao Tan in Chinese carts.

### \$120 A Trip

The price for the automobile trip between Kalgan and Urga costs actually \$120.00 per passenger and \$1.50 per pound of baggage.

In comparison with the cost of the voyage on the line from Peking to Mukden, then the Trans-Siberian from Mukden to Harbin and from Harbin to Verkhneudinsk, then the boat from Verkhneudinsk to Kladkha and the boat and ferry from Kladkha to Urga, the automobile route offers the advantage of speed, for it takes five days from Peking to Verkhneudinsk only, and takes at least six days from Verkhneudinsk to Urga, or a minimum total of eleven days.

The rate in ordinary times would be about \$30 for the trip from Peking to Verkhneudinsk and one must calculate about \$20 to go from Verkhneudinsk to Urga by boat, the total being about \$50.

Thus by automobile the voyage takes less time but the cost is actually heavier. It ought to be possible to reduce the price of seats in automobiles, for in counting three passengers per car the actual price nets \$350 for the car during four days, which makes a hire service of \$90 per day.

On the other hand it ought to be possible to relieve the body of the car and to have at disposal at least six seats, which would permit the reduction of the actual price to half at the same time continuing the same service by the automobile.

This is a very interesting argument to study and consider and if the motor car cannot at the present serve the same purpose as the railway to small pockets it can be the

predecessor of the railway train in aiding by its establishment in the way of discoveries of new routes and new regions.

Chinese commerce extends far out of Mongolia and Urga to Kobdo and Tarbagatay and in passing by Oulassoutai one can count about 200,000 Chinese workers, laborers or merchants for whom the establishment of relations by the rapid aid of the automobile is of the utmost interest in their business connections with the Metropole.

There is reason to hope that, with the united efforts of private individuals, seconded by those of the authorities, success will be obtained in vastly improving this interesting problem of transportation which is rightly due to the deserving merits of the automobile.

## War Service Of Truck Officially Noted

Proof that motor truck transportation of foods, especially farm and dairy products, is recognised as a great national service by the food administration, is indicated in a letter written to the United States highways transport committee by Food Administrator Herbert C. Hoover, in which he states that such transportation facilities are in line with progress and should redound to the benefit of the producer in relieving the railroads, and that this means of transportation should facilitate delivery, conserve labor, conserve foodstuffs and should affect delivery of foods in better condition.

### —AIDING MOTOR LAWS

The entire membership of the Delaware Automobile Association, which covers the entire state, has constituted itself a vigilance committee, the purpose of which is to watch for violations of the motor laws and to co-operate with the authorities in an effort to correct the infractions and enforce the laws justly. This plan was decided on at the semi-annual meeting of the association. A courteous letter is to be addressed by the secretary to the reported offender, while a second offense will be dealt with more sternly.

## Packard Rewards Veteran Employees

As a token of the company's appreciation of their ten years or more of loyal co-operation, President Alvan Macauley will present to 160 Packard employees a beautiful gold watch and chain. Among those who will receive watches are three women.

Mr. Macauley said, in announcing the gift, that the Packard regards the loyalty which these men have shown to their company, their home city and their country as of marked significance. Some of the recipients have been with the Packard since its beginning, 20 years ago. All of them, Mr. Macauley observed, have come to realize that concentration of effort at one place brings sure reward.

The Packard president further pointed out that every one of these workmen is a specialist. They are the kind of men who are making Detroit and America famous the world over for the high quality of their work. They are now bending their energies to turn out for Uncle Sam not only the quantity of war work that he needs but the quality also. They are helping to win the war.

The company's gift to the 10-year men was announced at a recent dinner at which the company was host. There the veterans organized as members of the Packard Senior League. In his address to them Mr. Macauley said:

"I believe the company owes loyalty to the men as well as the men to the company, because loyalty must work both ways. It never works one way only. The fact that you have stayed shows that you have done your work well. The ideals of the company have appealed to you."

"The 10-year man may not do any more work than the man who has been with the company a shorter time, but he ought to do higher quality work. He should spread the ideas of the Packard Motor Car Company as he has understood them during ten years and more to the newer men. You who have had so much to do with making the Packard the nationally-known concern that Packard is can help teach the new men to do the kind of work you have been doing for years."

"One thing that has been of real

regret to me is that I do not know more personally the 10-year men. I am always glad when going through the factory to have men who have been with the company for years step up and introduce themselves. I am glad to know you."

"The greater part of the thought of Packard executives is devoted to the planning of engineering, output and sales, so that there may be as even a flow of output as possible in order that each man may have a full day's work."

"Business has its ups and downs. Packard has had them. No doubt it will again. That is the experience of all business. Last year was a serious year. It is no secret that costs, overhead costs, materials, etc., increased at a tremendous rate. This situation still obtains. In fact, we cannot tell what the next year will bring forth."

"It costs a million dollars a week

to run the company. A matter of a month means expenditures of four million dollars. We are constantly meeting tie-ups on the tracks. We are becoming successful in removing most of them."

"Packard has a bigger future than ever, I believe. The important work we are doing in connection with the Liberty motor is a great incentive. Before Packard receives that credit which its work has earned, it will have to pass through a period of doubt and uncertainty."

"Don't let ill-advised stories trouble you a bit. We have asked the Secretary of War to investigate these charges. They are not made by anyone who knows about motors. So far as I know they are absolutely false. Do not let any of them shake your faith."

### ANOTHER KNOCK CAUSE

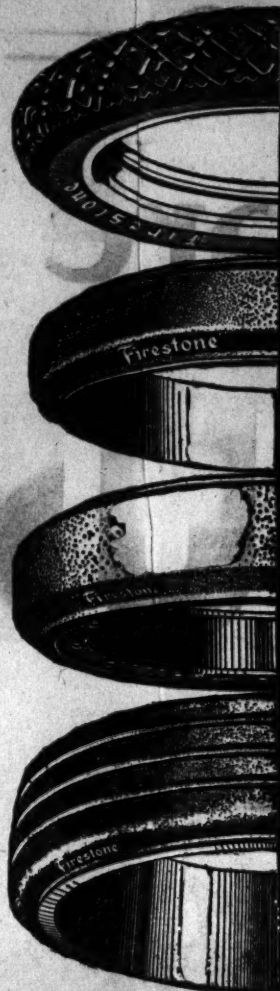
It sometimes happens that the bolts holding the flywheel to the flange on the crankshaft work a trifle loose, with the result that an ir-

regular knocking occurs, which is very much like that of a loose connecting rod's big end, and is most noticeable at slow motor speeds and at the beginning of periods of rapid acceleration or retardation. Test the flywheel for such looseness when a knock cannot be easily located.

### TO GET MORE MILEAGE

After a casing has been long in use sometimes stretching develops so that it takes longer to inflate it. A stretched tire should not be pumped up too tight and incidentally it is best to fit such casings with inner liners. By this means a good many more miles can be gotten out of them.

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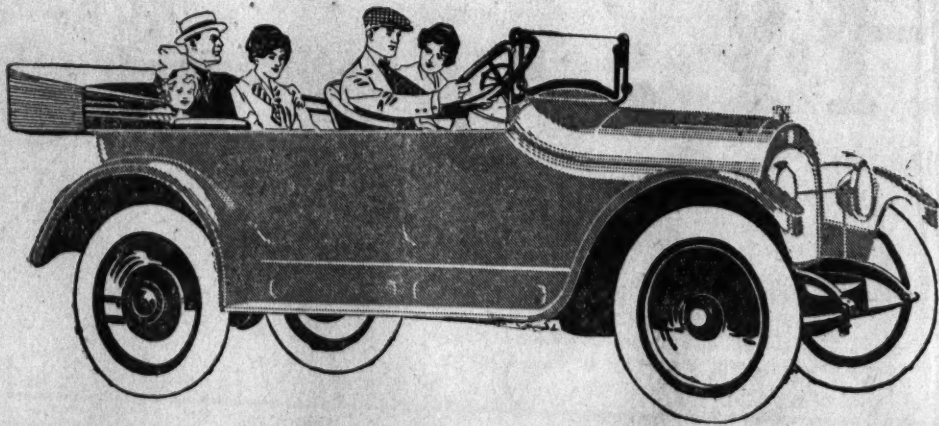
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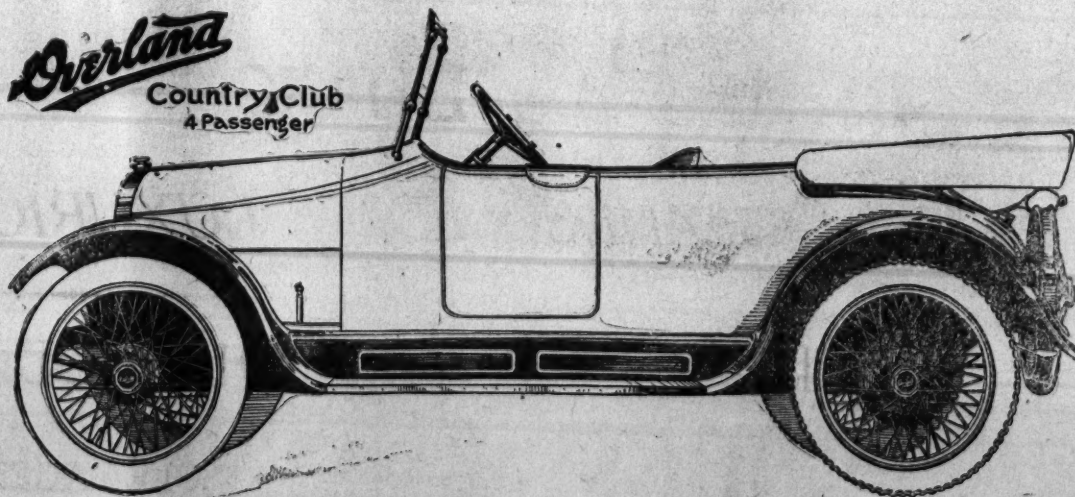
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This is to announce the arrival of twelve.



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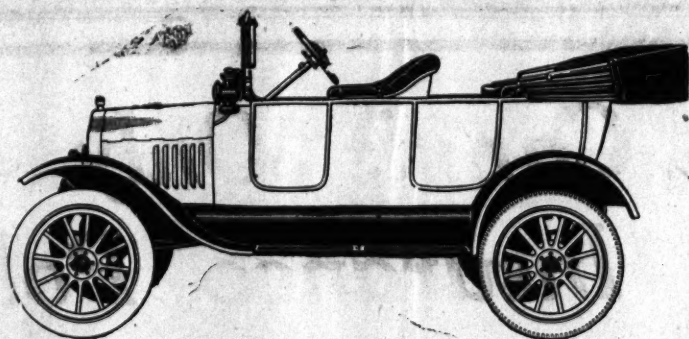
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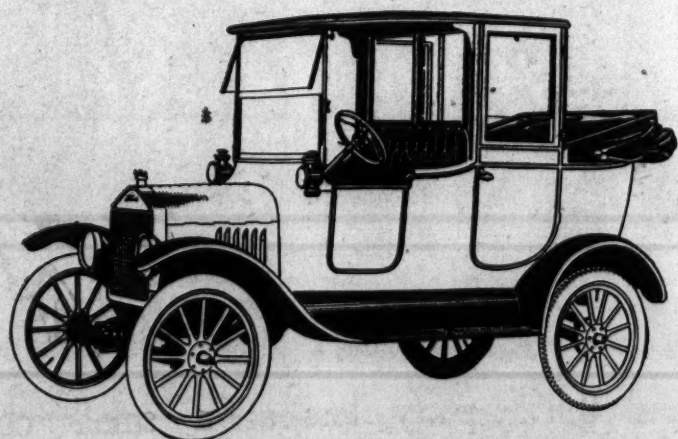
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### Tire Conservation Is A Timely Theme

Just now when so much difficulty is experienced in getting ships to transport crude rubber overseas is the time that motorists must conserve their tires, to the end that every available pound of rubber may be used where it will best help to win the war. All forms of waste must be eliminated in the use of tires and conservation principles followed that will bring out the last mile.

The solution of the problem lies in the education of the tire user through his service station dealer. A motorist has no more right to waste tires than he has to waste flour or sugar in his home, and has no more desire to do so. But his lack of information concerning the proper manner of caring for his tires or his omission to put into practice the simple rules that add so much to tire life last year caused a waste of more than \$150,000,000 worth of tires.

We have found, of course, that tire users will use their own pleasure about applying conservation principles to their tires—you can lead a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink—but it is our object to put into practice the simple rules that add so much to tire life last year caused a waste of more than \$150,000,000 worth of tires.

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#### USE GRAPHITE WITH OIL

The addition of a little pure flake graphite to the lubricating oil is often a help to motors that have seen some wear. Only pure motor graphite should be used. It forms on the metal surfaces, reducing wear and filling up scores in the cylinders and other worn places. The usual rule is to add a teaspoonful of graphite to every gallon of oil placed in the crank case.—*Milestones.*

### CHALMERS PRODUCTION WILL NOT DECREASE

There has been a persistent report circulated about both here and on the mainland to the effect that the Maxwell Motor Co., has taken over the factory of the Chalmers Co., for the purpose of discontinuing the manufacture of Chalmers motor cars. Officials of the Chalmers Co., state that the report is without foundation of any kind.

President Flanders of the Chalmers Motor Co., says with reference to the rumor, "We do not and never have had any intention of even the slightest let-up in Chalmers production unless through government curtailment. The Maxwell Motor Co., is a separate organization from the Chalmers interests, and the financial strength and experience of the Maxwell Motor Co., have simply been placed behind the Chalmers factory, which will serve to insure more Chalmers motor cars and a stronger Chalmers organization, and not a discontinuance of the line."

For the past six months the Chalmers Motor Co., has stood third in the United States in the number of six-cylinder cars produced. It would seem that the statement of President Flanders and the facts in the case would be sufficient to clear up the matter.

### Here's A Way To Stop That Windshield Rattle

On many makes of cars the windshield is held in place by steel arms which protrude through the cowl and are fastened on the under side by a nut and lock nut. Sometimes these nuts work loose from the vibration present, with the result that the shield is allowed to move slightly. The first evidence of this is seen in cracked finish in the vicinity of the windshield supports. In making the necessary periodic inspection for loose nuts and bolts the windshield supports should not be forgotten.

#### U. S. WAR MOTORS

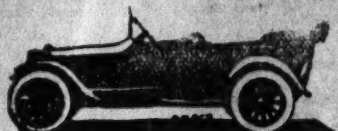
The government is spending \$54,000,000 on 31,345 motor vehicles to be used at the cantonments of the country. This number is composed of passenger cars for the officers, light and heavy trucks, special machines and motorcycles.

#### MAXWELL LIKES MUD

The Maxwell car is some mud horse, according to the story of an American tourist.

This traveler, who was driving a Maxwell, stated that he had driven from Oklahoma to Winnipeg, and from Winnipeg to Des Moines, Iowa, without making one penny's worth of repairs, the only attention he had given his car being to feed it with gasoline, oil and water.

All of the northern territory he covered was nothing but mud, sometimes hub deep, but the Maxwell waded through it all, and in addition pulled eight heavy cars out of mud holes where they were stuck.



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### NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARS

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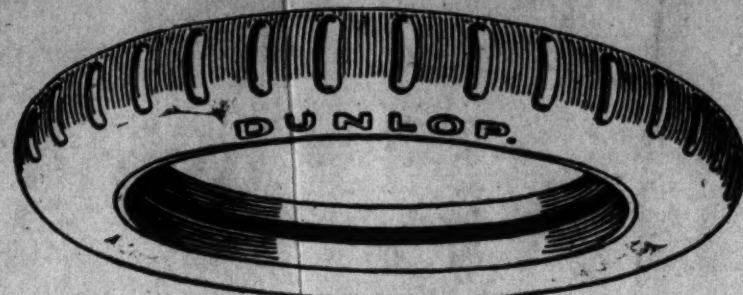
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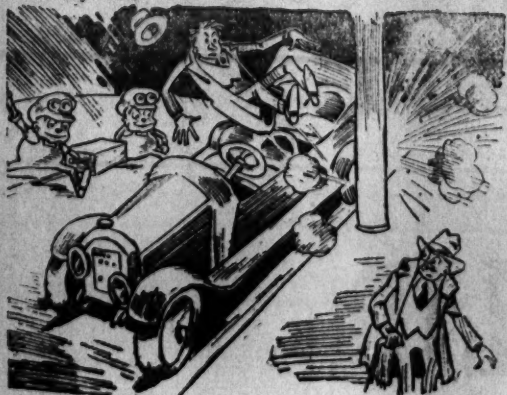
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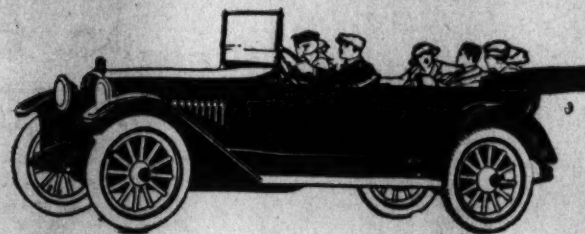
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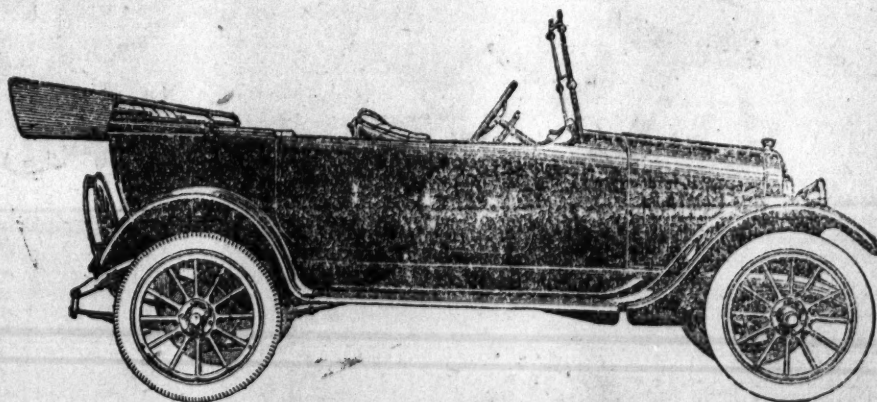
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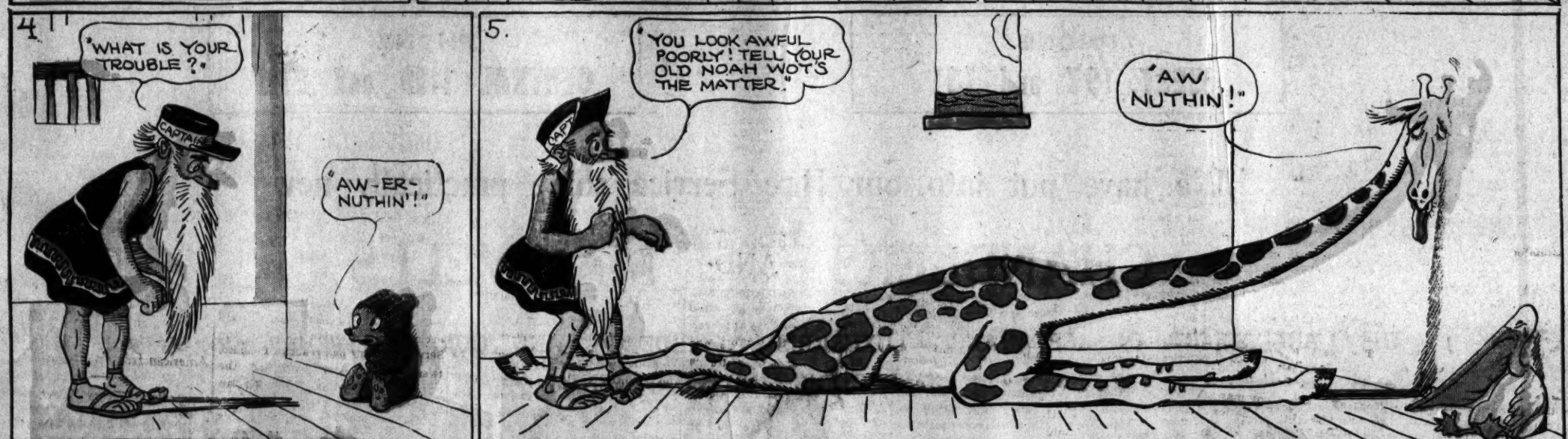
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## In the Good Old Days





# SPORTING NEWS SECTION

## THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1919

### MR. MONK'S TEAM BEATEN BY RECS

Slack Fielding By Cricket Club  
Members Is Responsible  
For Defeat

### RECS HAVE EASY TIME

Win By Score Of 178 For  
Eight Wickets To  
160

Mr. Monk took a strong team across to play the R.C.C. yesterday afternoon and winning the toss decided to send in Messrs. Deeks and Thomson to face the attack of Main and Manley. Thomson took the first over but so well did the bowlers work that runs came very slowly until Thomson and Pentyrose got together and mastered all attacks. Thomson made an excellent 57 and when he was dismissed by Bhora, he found a fine substitute to take his place in the person of Captain Monk, who gathered 59 with some vigorous hitting. Pentyrose was very careful but his contribution was valuable coming as it did when things were not looking too rosy.

The bowling of Mr. Monk's team did not worry the Recs much and runs came rapidly and most of the batsmen improved their averages. The less one said about the fielding of the Cricket Club members last Thursday the better because nothing good could be said about it but yesterday was very much the same. The players were much too casual and the Recs' batsmen, who are also top hole fielders, took full advantage of the slack fielding.

Mr. Monk's XI.  
S. J. Deeks, c. Robertson, b. Manley ..... 5  
C. E. M. Thomson, b. Bhora ..... 57  
H. H. Morris, c. Willis, b. Main ..... 39  
E. W. Stagg, c. b. Manley ..... 5  
F. H. Pentyrose, c. Willis, b. Main ..... 26  
J. M. Pearson, b. Bhora ..... 0  
W. J. Monk, c. Quincey, b. Main ..... 39  
D. H. Cooke, b. Robertson ..... 10  
H. Langley, c. Bhora ..... 17  
R. Grimshaw, c. Young, b. Bhora ..... 4  
R. Bauld, not out ..... 0  
Extras ..... 14  
Total ..... 160

Bowling Analysis  
O. W. R. M.  
Main ..... 12.1 3 39 6  
Manley ..... 9 0 43 2  
Willis ..... 4 0 37 0  
Bhora ..... 5 1 30 2  
Robertson ..... 2 0 3 1

S. R. C.  
Bhora, b. Pearson ..... 23  
Willis, b. Grimshaw ..... 31  
Main, b. Grimshaw ..... 35  
Manley, b. Langley ..... 38  
Cooke, b. Grimshaw ..... 2  
Willis, b. Grimshaw ..... 2  
Quincey, c. Morris, b. Pearson ..... 14  
Robertson, b. Pearson ..... 4  
Young, not out ..... 13  
Jensen, did not bat  
Fairhair, ..... 4

Extras ..... 4  
Total (for 8 wickets) ..... 178

Bowling Analysis  
O. W. R. M.  
Morris ..... 4 0 45 0  
Monk ..... 2 0 21 0  
Pearson ..... 5 0 48 3  
Grimshaw ..... 7 0 48 4  
Langley ..... 1 0 11 1

Parsons Beat Customs  
The Parsons Cricket Club team defeated the Customs eleven yesterday 155 to 75. Rags was high scorer with 61, not out.

The summary and bowling analysis:

Customs Cricket Club  
R. S. Campbell, c. Viocejee, b. Daji ..... 17  
D. W. Heron, b. Bethna ..... 12  
W. Jenkins, b. Bethna ..... 6  
E. Taylor, b. Bethna ..... 5  
H. E. Wray, b. Daji ..... 2  
F. S. Porridge, b. Daji ..... 0  
T. Mellowa, c. Bethna, b. Daji ..... 0  
E. Clough, b. Daji ..... 23  
K. McNeale, not out ..... 0  
L. Stevenson, b. Rags ..... 3  
Extras ..... 3  
Total ..... 63

Bowling Analysis  
O. W. R. M.  
K. Karanjia ..... 5 0 22 0  
C. B. Bethna ..... 6 3 15 1  
M. D. Daji ..... 5 5 19 0  
R. H. Rags ..... 3 1 9 0

Parsons Cricket Club  
K. Karanjia, b. Taylor ..... 7  
M. D. Daji, c. Clough, b. Taylor ..... 6  
K. C. Sarkari, c. Campbell, b. Heron ..... 7  
H. E. Wray, b. Heron ..... 16  
J. H. Clough, b. Heron ..... 61  
R. H. Rags, not out ..... 0  
C. B. Bethna, b. Campbell ..... 5  
D. T. Daji, b. Campbell ..... 5  
E. D. Daji, b. Campbell ..... 5  
R. Viocejee, b. Campbell ..... 1  
V. Viocejee, c. b. Campbell ..... 1  
Extras ..... 13  
Total ..... 125

Bowling Analysis  
O. W. R. M.  
S. Taylor ..... 13 3 52 0  
D. W. Heron ..... 10 3 20 4  
R. S. Campbell ..... 9 4 24 0  
H. E. Wray ..... 4 0 19 0

### Lawn Bowls Chatter By Skip

The nights are closing in, the season is unfortunately drawing to a close, and it is impossible to get more than an hour's play on any ordinary evening. The season, however, has been a most successful one and some fine close matches have been played.

The most popular games seem to be those between the Club members, which aroused the greatest interest, and it is to be hoped that next year we shall see more of them.

The Ladies' Match was a great success and the ladies appeared to enjoy themselves. The bowling was not of the highest class, but this could hardly be expected. However, several of the players shaped well, and were given the chance of regular practice should develop into formidable opponents. It is to be hoped this will be one of the fixtures of the Club, and appear on the card at the beginning of next season.

The rink to represent Shanghai in the Interport Matches are very strong and reliable, and the visitors will have to be mighty good to beat them. The team consists of R. Simmons, S.L.B.C., R. J. Bowerman, S.L.B.C., J. C. Macdonald, S.L.B.C., R. C. Alkenhead, Y.B.C. (skip). At the same time I do not feel inclined to lay \$4,000 to \$1,000 on them.

The Hankow team arrived here yesterday morning. It is composed of J. Paul, G. Miller, A. Crabbe and W. Laidlaw (Skip).

I can never quite see the necessity for removing the patches inside the Race Course so early in September as is the practice. They surely cannot interfere with the training, and one would think it was hardly necessary to have the patches in full view the whole length of the course so early in the training. Anyhow, the Lawn Bowls Club is very grateful to the Race Club for relaxing the rule on its behalf until the Interport matches have been played. Doubtless the presence of the visiting teams will be taken advantage of to have a public dinner of the members. If so, let us hope the Committee will not make it too expensive.

Reserve Co. Wins  
The Reserve Co. S.V.C. defeated the Shanghai Rink yesterday on the S.L.B.C. rinks by 55 to 52. The scores follow:

Reserve Co. S.V.C. Scottish  
D. McAllister, A. Taylor (Skip)  
A. G. Monop, P. M. Scott  
W. J. Gray, D. McGregor  
H. H. Fowler, W. M. Calderwood

T. Spring, C. W. Porter (Skip)  
E. Payne, W. A. Turnbull  
V. Grundy, D. H. Farrant  
W. N. C. Allen, F. B. Walker

R. J. Bowerman, C. M. Bain (Skip)  
F. L. Marshall, J. S. McGavin  
W. J. Forsyth, N. C. Wilson  
D. M. Graham, G. Bloom

Win for Reserve Co. by 13 points.

### Customs Co. Annual Shoot

The annual rifle meeting of the Customs Company, S.V.C., took place at the Rifle Range on Thursday, with three officers and 65 men present. An interesting series of competitions was shot off.

Tiffin was served on the Range, the company present being the guests of Captain Wade. Among the guests were Mr. E. C. Pearce, Major Truman, Captain Culbert, Messrs. R. M. Baker, L. T. Stodart, C. P. Dawson, P. L. Raeburn, G. E. Sherman, T. Mellowa and G. M. Seng. Also Messrs. A. C. E. Brand and A. H. F. Edwards, old members of the company, later returned from the front.

At the conclusion of the program Mrs. Dawson distributed the prizes, and was accorded a hearty vote of thanks; as was also the Musketry Board, consisting of 2nd Lt. Mills, President, Col. Sgt. Bulfinch, Sergeant, Storms, Corp. Stevenson, and Joly, and the Hon. Secretary, Sgt. Heron, assisted by Mr. P. L. Raeburn who were mainly responsible for the pronounced success of the meeting. Ptes. Mann and McNeale also rendered valuable assistance in compiling the list of winners.

On behalf of the members of the company Captain Hilliard presented to Mr. P. L. Raeburn, the retired secretary, a handsome gold watch in token of appreciation of his efforts on their behalf during a term of office as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Company extending over a period of 18 years.

The scores in the various competitions were as follows:

1. Monthly Cup:  
A. Fie. Skuse ..... 32  
B. Cpl. Matsumura ..... 32  
L/C. Strandvig ..... 32

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Compton leave today by the Venezuela for Hongkong via Manila.

(Continued on Page 2)

### INDOOR SPORTS



### Arethusa Cup Shoot

Pte. C. E. M. Thomson, of the Shanghai Scottish, S. V. C., is this year's winner of the Arethusa Cup, shot for under the auspices of the Shanghai Rifle Association Friday morning and afternoon. The winner turned in the fine score of 97, followed closely by W. T. Rose and Dr. Ransom, who tabulated 96 each and took second and third place respectively. The first eleven men shot 81 or better.

Weather conditions during the competition were fine with slight wind and a good light. There were 47 competitors out of 88 entries. Following are the results:

Name	200	500	600	Total
C. E. M. Thomson	32	32	33	97
W. T. Rose	31	33	32	96
S. A. Ransom	32	33	31	96
O. L. Albert	32	32	32	96
R. G. H. Cole	31	32	33	96
W. E. Sauer	29	31	32	92
C. Bedon	32	32	27	91
F. Ashley	30	31	30	91
L. E. N. Ryan	30	31	30	91
W. J. Terrill	30	31	30	91
G. J. Turnbull	32	31	28	91
W. O. Lancaster	31	27	33	91
W. G. Smith	29	31	31	91
H. Kodaira	25	31	35	91
T. Watanabe	29	26	36	91
J. Johanson	26	31	34	91
J. M. Dine	27	30	34	91
F. W. Snape	30	28	33	91
J. Macbeth	30	28	33	91
A. M. Collaco	30	28	33	91
C. Reeves	25	29	37	91
A. G. Loehr	22	31	38	91
K. McKelvie	27	32	32	91
G. H. Wilder	22	32	37	91
T. Hort	26	29	36	91
G. V. Jensen	24	27	40	91
Aug. White	24	28	39	91
F. J. W. Melville	27	24	40	91
A. Groves	30	28	33	91
H. Robinson	30	28	33	91
A. F. Dine	24	28	39	91
J. Bartolini	23	25	43	91
C. F. Fonday	24	24	43	91
A. L. Modia	21	24	46	91
A. F. Gomes	23	21	47	91
K. Kallawa	26	25	40	91
M. Letta	21	27	43	91
N. Thomson	23	27	41	91
F. Gutierrez	23	23	45	91
R. Sasada	19	25	47	91
D. M. Gutierrez	24	20	47	91
J. M. Gutierrez	16	28	47	91
K. Tsumoda	23	24	44	91
E. M. Reid	23	19	49	91
E. F. Fasting	23	21	47	91
L. Ogino	18	29	44	91
C. M. Maher	22	22	47	91

### News Brevities

The Social Committee of the American Women's Club will hold a meeting tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock at the Carlton Cafe. All members are requested to be present.

The first annual general meeting of the Shanghai Co-operative Society, Ltd., will be held at the Palace Hotel Friday evening, October 4, at 8:30 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Compton leave today by the Venezuela for Hongkong via Manila.

### Major And Minor Leagues

By Domino

Quite one of the most engaging men I met during my all too short stay in San Francisco was Mr. Al Joy, sporting editor of the San Francisco Examiner. This paper has a large circulation, and its sport section is one of its strongest appeals to popularity. Al Joy—really his name should be Al Joy—is a wonderful character. Everyone knows Al, from your prize fighter to your secretary of the Y.M.C.A. Al is the president of the great San Francisco Press Club which Rudyard Kipling numbered among the seven wonders of the world. But more of this anon.

Well I had a long chat to Al, and it all had to do with sport. He started away by saying that all the sportsmen were either over in France or praying the good God to send them there quick. "You see" he said "the game we are playing here year in and year out is just a minor league, and all the fine fellows are graduating into the Major league, whose schedule is now being played out in No Man's Land, What with Foch in the box putting down some of his fast ones, and Pershing playing a great game at first base, and your Haig catching them, it looks as if they will break the tie. Great news today, sonny."

Al said that professional baseball was dead in America for the nonce, but that the game is not by any means down and out. He reckons that with the game on the go at all the camps, and lots of raw material chipping in, who have never had the opportunity of playing the game before, a time will come when the dove of peace is again triumphant, when all this new material will bring about a resurrection that will make the sport finer and more popular than ever.

Just to show the effect that this war has had upon the sport in America, he pointed out that in San Francisco alone, you could any Sunday see 10,000 people turning out to see one of the Pacific Coast Minor League games, or on a Saturday anything up to 15,000 would give their coin to see the dash. Now, he said, the biggest game you can bill won't call out 5,000. He gives as a reason the fact that there is now no title class in America and that in the camps everybody is playing the game instead of watching it. "This he reckons is a grand thing. Let them all play and baseball will conquer the world." I did not agree with him here. Cricket still has a lot of punch in it. Al does not think cricket is a game. He says it is a function. But, of course, he doesn't understand it.

The Pacific Coast League made thousands and thousands of dollars during a season. What is the tale today? The league is no more, and the dollars made are now helping to keep the Hun on the run.

While I was talking about sport, the news came over the tape that Jack Dempsey had put Fred Fulton to sleep in twenty-three seconds. "That puts an end to Fulton's hopes of ever meeting Jess Willard," said Joy, who does not like Fulton, and has not much time for Willard. Curiously

enough his dislike is shared by the greater part of the American sportsmen. The papers have been roasting Willard, that if he were not thick skinned he would be burnt to a cinder. The cause for this antipathy is that Willard is supposed to have got away with the championship pretty easily, and since then has side-stepped everyone who has had a claim upon his belt. Fulton, according to the papers, evaded the draft in order to meet Dempsey, and he too called for censure by not throwing in his lot with practically all the well known boxers in the States and fighting only for War Funds. There is no chance of a match today in which the opponents will grow rich. If you fight you fight the Great Fight. But here again it seems that the fine and manly sport is sure to benefit. In every camp there are boxing instructors, and everyone must to his bit with the mitts. It is going to turn out more champions.

The San Francisco Examiner last year held a big swimming contest, the principal event being a swim across the Golden Gate. There were over two hundred entries, and seventy-five percent finished the course. Many of them were girls, too. This year it was difficult to muster twenty to take the swim. The rest were too busy somewhere in France or camp. Talking of swimming reminds me that I had the pleasure of meeting Miss Ruth Stacker who was the swimming expert on the Examiner and who holds more than one world championship. What has been said about baseball, boxing and swimming applies equally well to tennis. All the male stars are in the army, and if matches are played it means the taking off of the khaki suit for the flannels and then back again into khaki. To put the whole matter into a nut shell, everyone is too busy to worry about anything else but the war. You never forget that there is a war; it is always in front of you; and every effort that this great nation of America can call forth, is directed towards a victory that will make future war impossible.

### LOCAL SIKH BESTS KYUSHU WRESTLER

### Chanon Singh Wins Two Bouts At Hongkew When Arakawa Quits

Chanon Singh, a Shanghai Sikh, defeated Arakawa in two straight falls last night at Hongkew. The pair met in a catch-as-catch-can match and the Japanese could not stay, quitting after three minutes and four seconds in the first bout and refusing to continue after two minutes and fifty seconds in the second bout.

Chanon did not score a clean fall in either bout but Referee D. K. Grady had no other alternative than to designate the Indian as winner. The Japanese wrestlers, who were unfamiliar with the European style, strenuously objected to the decision. Another big crowd turned out to see the 60 wrestlers from Kyushu Province. The program was much the same as that of Friday night, a free-for-all followed by regular Japanese style bouts. Oyeama, the champion, won his bout after a hard struggle with Nekomata.

### By Tad

### GOOD RACING AT KIANGWAN MEET

Mr. Heard Comes In With Three  
Winners And Mr.  
Burkill Two

### SWANEE IS BIGGEST PAYER

Mush Wins Grand Stand Stakes  
Running Away From Stand-  
ard Dahila, Favorite

The 46th Gymkhana Meeting of the International Recreation Club took place yesterday afternoon, and the sport was every bit as good as that last Thursday. Big crowds had already arrived before the first saddling bell had rung and when Grand Stand Stakes were signalled the grounds were simply thronged with people.

The weather was perfect, and the course, except for a little dust, in good condition. It was reasonably expected that some extra good performances would be put up, but all the running was on the safe side and no records were in danger of being broken.

### Mush Beats Favorite

All the nine events called out fair fields except the Grand Stand Stakes in which only four ponies faced the starter. The favorite for the race was Standard Dahila, but as a matter of fact Burkill steered Mush so well that he took the lead early in the Straight and had only to deal with Wild Cat near home, which he did effectively with three-quarters of a length to spare. Standard Dahila came ambling in a length and a half behind Wild Cat.

The dividends were generally disappointing and it was usual to thankfully accept an extra dollar, or at times a few cents, as a reward for your five-dollar venture. But it was nice to get your money back. The only welcome relief to the poverty of the pari-mutuel came in the very last race, when Swanee took the event from The Kangaroo, after a tip-top three-quarter-of-a-mile run.

The Wilderness Handicap, called out the biggest field of the day, when twelve ponies got away with a little coaxing. It was the best race of the afternoon and Heard on the old favorite Sir Lamerock simply romped away, leaving both Battle Dawn and Revenge lengths behind.

### Heard Has Best Record

Of the jockeys Heard with three firsts and Burkill with a couple gave most delight to their admirers. Following is a table showing their doings:

Jockey	First	Second	Third
Burkill	3	2	2
Heard	3	1	0
Commons	1	1	3
Hill	1	2	0
I. Ezra	1	0	1
A. F. Hu	1	0	0
Rove	0	2	2
T. L. Hu	0	1	0
Liou	0	0	11

1.—The Polo Dash Handicap.—Value \$300. 2nd pony \$75. 3rd pony \$25. A handicap for all bona fide polo ponies of the season 1918, certified as such by the committee of the Polo Club. Weights will be published on the morning of the race. Top weight will not be more than 160 lbs. Entrance \$5.—1/2 mile.

Mr. B. D. F. Belth's Mack  
Poppy, Mr. Hill ..... 158-1  
"Day's black The Bookie,  
Mr. Burkill ..... 153-2  
"Lamerton's grey Medina,  
Sidonia, Mr. Rowe ..... 160-3  
Also ran: Go-on-land (Mr. J. Lou),  
Sandalwood (Mr. I. Ezra), Basuto  
(Mr. Hine), House Boy (Mr. Grif-  
son), The Outcast, late Saffron (Mr.  
Springfield).

Won by four lengths; short head.  
Time: 58 sec.  
Pari-mutuel, win—\$19.93. Place—  
1st \$6.90, 2nd \$11.70, 3rd \$6.50.  
Cash sweep—1st 171, 2nd 251, 3rd  
268. Unplaced—476, 115, 254, 251, 235.

2.—The Shotgun Plate.—Value  
\$200. 2nd pony \$75. 3rd pony  
\$25. For China ponies that have  
started at this meeting. Weight  
for inches as per scale. Winners  
of one race at this meeting, 5 lbs.  
extra and of two or more races, 7  
lbs. extra. Entrance \$5.—1/2 mile.  
Time: 58 sec.  
Mr. Cloud's grey Sidway, Mr.  
H. E. Hu ..... 182-1  
"Lamerton's brown Bookie,  
sand, Mr. Rowe ..... 158-3  
"Ezra's bay Iron Duke, Mr.  
I. Ezra ..... 183-3  
Also ran: Loodell (Mr. Burkill),  
Swanee (Mr. Heard), Black Jester  
Moonchild (Mr. Commons), Peroune  
(Mr. Hill), Blashoot, late Drumstick  
(Mr. Springfield).

Won by one and a half lengths—1/4  
length. Time: 58 sec.  
Pari-mutuel, win—\$31.50. Place—  
1st \$11.50, 2nd \$37.30, 3rd \$7.50.  
Cash sweep—1st 258, 2nd 50, 3rd 297.

### The Weather

Rather fine today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 84.2 and 63.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 84 and 64.2.



(Mr. Brun); Western Star, late Unplaced—4, 500, 445, 361, 134, 372.  
 3.—The Tower Plate.—Value \$300. 2nd pony \$75. 3rd pony \$25. For China ponies that have never been raced previous to January 1, 1918. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this meeting to carry 7 lbs. extra. Non-starters at this meeting, 7 lbs. extra. Ponies that have started 3 times this year and never been placed allowed 7 lbs. Entrance \$5.—1 mile.

Mr. Day's grey Shenkand, Mr. Burkill ..... 155-1  
 " Tah Xuen's chee South Star, Mr. Heard ..... 155-2  
 " Auto's grey Johnston, Mr. Commons ..... 155-3  
 Also ran: Little Ginger, late The Lan Hwa (Mr. Springfield); Hsin Ming (Mr. Hill).  
 Won by 2 lengths, 3 lengths. Time: 2:08 2/4.

Part-mutuel, win—\$7.73. Place—1st \$5.50, 2nd \$4.30, 3rd \$7.00.  
 Cash sweep—1st 220, 2nd 136, 3rd 452. Unplaced—590, 15, 515.  
 4.—The Grand Stand Stakes.—Value \$300. 2nd pony \$75. 3rd pony \$25. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race at this meeting, 4 lbs. extra and of two or more races, 7 lbs. extra. Non-starters at this meeting, 5 lbs. extra. Ponies that have started 3 times this year and never been placed allowed 10 lbs. Entrance \$5.—1 1/4 miles.

Mr. E. H. F. Hu.  
 Messrs. Sky and Hickling's grey Misch, Mr. Burkill ..... 155-1  
 Mr. Tomotom's chee Wile Cat, Mr. T. L. Hu ..... 155-2  
 " F. S. Gibbings' grey Standard Dahlia, Mr. Rowe ..... 155-3  
 Also ran: Overland, late Optimism (Mr. H. F. Hu).  
 Won by 1/2 length, one and half lengths. Time: 2:11.  
 Part-mutuel, win—\$16.90. Place—1st \$9.70, 2nd \$23.00, 3rd \$—.  
 Cash sweep—1st 351, 2nd 295, 3rd 513. Unplaced—468.

5.—The Saturday Selling Plate.—Value \$430. 2nd pony \$100. 3rd pony \$50. For China ponies. Winner if entered to be sold for \$300; weight for inches as per scale; if entered to be sold for \$100, allowed 5 lbs.; if entered to be sold for \$50, allowed 10 lbs. Entrance \$5.—1 1/4 miles.  
 Mr. Lansing's chee Lanchester, late The Pink Panther, Mr. Commons ..... 145-1  
 " Ferchang's grey Perenna, Mr. Hill ..... 145-2  
 " Hart's bay Ye Illusionist, Mr. J. Liou ..... 145-3  
 Also ran: Gold Bar (Mr. T. L. Hu); Smetana (Mr. Brun); Runaway (H. F. Hu); Vvrat (Mr. Heard); Ide (Mr. Rowe).  
 Won by 3 lengths 1 1/2 lengths. Time: 2:43 3/4.  
 Part-mutuel, win—\$14.60. Place—1st \$5.90, 2nd \$8.60, 3rd \$6.00.  
 Cash sweep—1st 364, 2nd 123, 3rd 661. Unplaced—356, 373, 361, 509, 403.

6.—The Riverdale Plate.—Value \$300. 2nd pony \$75. 3rd pony \$25. For China ponies that have never been raced previous to January 1, 1918. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race at this meeting, 5 lbs. extra; two or more races, 7 lbs. extra. Unplaced ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance \$5.—1/2 mile.  
 Mr. Foh Sing's chee Tyrant, Mr. Heard ..... 155-1  
 " Day's bay Desertland, Mr. Burkill ..... 155-2  
 " Chow Sung's bay King of the Diamond, late Jackie Polly, Mr. Commons ..... 155-3  
 Also ran: Ataka (Mr. J. Liou); The Curate (Mr. Brun); Jewel Crown (Mr. T. L. Hu); Modesty (Mr. Hill).  
 Won by 3 lengths—3 lengths. Time: 1:21.  
 Part-mutuel, win—\$10.10. Place—1st \$5.50, 2nd \$6.40, 3rd \$5.60.  
 Cash sweep—1st 483, 2nd 296, 3rd 6. Unplaced—441, 542, 585, 582.

**The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory**  
 No. 4 Canton Road

7.—The Wilderness Handicap.—Value \$400. 2nd pony \$130. 3rd pony \$50. For all China ponies that have started at this meeting. Handicap weights will be published on morning of the race. Winners after publication of the weights to carry 5 lbs. extra. Entrance \$5.—1 1/4 miles.

Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's dun Sir Lamerook, Mr. Heard ..... 151-1  
 Mr. Bonar's grey Battle Dawn, Mr. Hill ..... 148-2  
 " E. H. Rose's grey Revenge, Mr. Commons ..... 142-3  
 Also ran: Milkway (Mr. Brun); Iron Duke (Mr. I. Era); Railway (Mr. Liou); Formosa Chief (Mr. Rowe); Winsome Dahlia (Mr. Morris); Zang Bah San late Bar Boy (Mr. Hine); Western Star, late Macanthe (Mr. Springfield); Hsin Chi (Mr. H. F. Hu); The Challenge (Mr. T. L. Hu).  
 Won by many lengths—1 1/4 lengths. Time: 2:39 2/5.  
 Part-mutuel, win—\$28.20. Place—1st \$10.30, 2nd \$14.40, 3rd \$10.20.  
 Cash sweep—1st 164, 2nd 75, 3rd 283. Unplaced—325, 303, 30, 614, 455, 352, 761, 949, 102.

8.—The Flying Plate.—Value \$300. 2nd pony \$75. 3rd pony \$25. For all China ponies that have never been raced previous to January 1, 1918, and that have started at this meeting and not won. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced ponies at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance \$5.—1 1/4 miles.  
 Mr. E. H. F. Hu.  
 Messrs. E. H. F. Hu's dun Sandalwood, Mr. I. Era ..... 152-1  
 Lamerton's brown Hookand, Mr. Rowe ..... 155-2  
 " Day's brown Dragonland, Mr. Burkill ..... 155-3  
 Also ran: The Telegraph (Mr. Commons); Silver Coin (Mr. T. L. Hu); Matakase (Mr. Liou); Little Ginger, late The Lan Hwa (Mr. Springfield); The Outcast, late Saffron (Mr. Grier); Crocyon (Mr. Hill).  
 Won by 1 1/2 lengths—1 1/2 lengths. Time: \$4 4/5 sec.  
 Part-mutuel, win—\$29.10. Place—1st \$5.40, 2nd \$7.43, 3rd \$12.90.  
 Cash sweep—1st 644, 2nd 497, 3rd 253. Unplaced—418, 166, 209, 503, 189, 653.

9.—The Nil Desperandum Plate.—Value \$300. 2nd pony \$75. 3rd pony \$25. For all China ponies that have started at this meeting and not won. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies that have started twice and not been placed at this meeting allowed 7 lbs. Entrance \$5.—1/2 mile.  
 Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's brown Swanee, Mr. Heard ..... 151-1  
 Mr. Leaf's dun The Kangani, Mr. Commons ..... 155-2  
 " C. R. Burkill's chee Loofield, Mr. Burkill ..... 152-3  
 Also ran: Runaway (Mr. H. F. Hu).

House Boy (Mr. Grier); Angiodane (Mr. Braid-Boreman); Spider (Mr. Hill); Johnston (Mr. Springfield); Black Jester (Mr. I. Era); Overland, late Optimism (Mr. T. L. Hu).  
 Won by 1/2 length—1/2 length. Time: 1:22 1/5.  
 Part-mutuel, win—\$70.20. Place—1st \$9.40, 2nd \$5.70, 3rd \$6.40.  
 Cash sweep—1st 294, 2nd 72, 3rd 784. Unplaced—745, 491, 275, 182, 193, 43, 669.

#### Customs Co. Annual Shoot

(Continued from Page 4)  
 C. Pte. Godfrey ..... 27  
 Pte. Thomas ..... 25  
 1.—Hobson Cup:  
 1.—Sgt. Heron ..... 41  
 2.—Pte. Howell ..... 41  
 3.—L/C. Strandvig ..... 49  
 4.—Pte. McNeale ..... 37  
 1.—Examiners' Prize:  
 1.—Mr. G. E. Sherman ..... 45  
 2.—Cpl. Matsumura ..... 43  
 3.—Pte. Harper ..... 42  
 4.—Pte. Loden ..... 41  
 1.—Customs Club Prizes:  
 1.—Pte. Roberts ..... 44  
 2.—Pte. Hynd ..... 44  
 3.—2nd Lt. Mills ..... 42  
 4.—Sgt. Stormes ..... 39  
 1.—The Bulleye Prize:  
 Sgt. Stormes ..... 3

6.—Grand Aggregate:  
 1.—Sgt. Stormes ..... 97  
 2.—Cpl. Matsumura ..... 81  
 3.—L/C. Strandvig ..... 80  
 4.—Mr. P. L. Raeburn ..... 80  
 5.—Sgt. Heron ..... 79  
 6.—C. Sgt. Bullethead ..... 76  
 7.—Griffins' Aggregate:  
 1.—Pte. Loden ..... 67  
 2.—Sgt. White ..... 59  
 3.—Pte. Thomas ..... 52  
 4.—Pte. Shaw ..... 52  
 5.—Pte. McFarland ..... 53  
 6.—Pte. Godfrey ..... 50  
 1.—Consolation Aggregate:  
 1.—Pte. Naah ..... 74  
 2.—Pte. Skuse ..... 74  
 3.—Q. M. Sgt. Bartoloni ..... 63  
 4.—L/C. Stewart ..... 62  
 1.—The Long Service Prize:  
 Pte. Anderson ..... 1  
 1.—The Inter-Section Shield:  
 1.—No. 4 Sect.: Sgt. White, Cpl. Stevenson, Ptes. Skuse, Smeeden, Wray, McElean

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Elmaron  
 Harper  
 Hynd (No. 3 Sect.)  
 11 (a).—The Ladies' Prize: (Ladies).  
 Ladies: Champions:  
 1.—Mrs. Sheridan Pte. Roberts  
 2.—Mrs. Williams Sgt. Heron  
 3.—Mrs. Dalton Sgt. Stormes  
 4.—Mrs. Howell Mr. L. Antonich

11 (b).—The Ladies' Prize: (Competitors).  
 1.—Capt. Hillard ..... 34  
 2.—Pte. Wombwell ..... 32  
 3.—Pte. Taylor ..... 32  
 4.—Mr. C. P. Dawson ..... 30  
 The Bray Cup:  
 (Competed for 11-8-18)  
 1. No. 2 Section, Customs Co. S.V.C.  
 L/C. Strandvig and Pte. McMahon.

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1918

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### SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line)									
STATIONS	Local	Fast	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
SHANGHAI NORTH	7.35	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	13.30	14.30	15.30
WUJIAO	8.41	9.36	10.36	11.36	12.36	13.36	14.36	15.36	16.36
CHANGCHOW	9.50	10.45	11.45	12.45	13.45	14.45	15.45	16.45	17.45
YANGTUNG	10.58	11.53	12.53	13.53	14.53	15.53	16.53	17.53	18.53
CHANGCHOW	12.06	13.01	14.01	15.01	16.01	17.01	18.01	19.01	20.01
WUJIAO	13.14	14.09	15.09	16.09	17.09	18.09	19.09	20.09	21.09
SHANGHAI NORTH	14.22	15.17	16.17	17.17	18.17	19.17	20.17	21.17	22.17

Nanking to Shanghai North—Down (Main Line)									
STATIONS	Local	Fast	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
SHANGHAI NORTH	7.35	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	13.30	14.30	15.30
WUJIAO	8.41	9.36	10.36	11.36	12.36	13.36	14.36	15.36	16.36
CHANGCHOW	9.50	10.45	11.45	12.45	13.45	14.45	15.45	16.45	17.45
YANGTUNG	10.58	11.53	12.53	13.53	14.53	15.53	16.53	17.53	18.53
CHANGCHOW	12.06	13.01	14.01	15.01	16.01	17.01	18.01	19.01	20.01
WUJIAO	13.14	14.09	15.09	16.09	17.09	18.09	19.09	20.09	21.09
SHANGHAI NORTH	14.22	15.17	16.17	17.17	18.17	19.17	20.17	21.17	22.17

### SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE.										ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"																			
STATIONS					Local	Fast	2nd	Coal & Goods	Local	Ex-press	Local	Local	STATIONS					Local	Local	Fast	2nd	Local	Coal & Goods	Ex-press	Local				
Shanghai North	dep.	7.35	9.00	10.23	...	14.50	15.56		Zahkou	dep.	7.35	9.00	10.23	...	14.50	15.56													
Jiading	dep.	7.51	9.16	10.38	...	15.06	16.06		Hangchow	dep.	7.50	9.25	10.48	...	15.06	16.06													
Longhai Junction	dep.	7.58	9.28	10.58	...	15.13	16.13		Wenshangmun	dep.	7.58	9.33	10.58	...	15.13	16.13													
Shanghai South	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.35	...	15.30	16.35		Zahkou	arr.	8.15	9.40	10.35	...	15.30	16.35													
Shanghai South	dep.	7.45	9.10	10.30	13.35	15.30	16.35	17.50	Longhai Junction	dep.	7.45	9.10	10.30	13.35	15.30	16.35	17.50												
Longhai Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.43	13.53	15.30	16.35	18.13	Shanghai North	arr.	8.15	9.40	10.43	13.53	15.30	16.35	18.13												
Shanghai North	dep.	8.59	10.45	12.02	...	16.07	17.40		Longhai Junction	arr.	8.59	10.45	12.02	...	16.07	17.40													
Zahkou	dep.	9.51	11.52	13.23	...	16.59	18.49		Shanghai South	arr.	9.51	11.52	13.23	...	16.59	18.49													
Zahkou	dep.	7.40	10.25	12.50	14.55	17.23	19.30																						
Zahkou	dep.	8.45	11.00	13.15	15.50	17.59	...																						
Wenshangmun	dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	18.34	...																						
Hangchow	dep.	11.10	13.40	15.35	18.30	19.19	...																						
Hangchow	arr.	11.35	13.10	15.40	19.00	18.35	...																						
Zahkou	...																												
KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU										KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE.										ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO									
Konzenchiao	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35		Zahkou	dep.	10.10	12.25	...	17.30	...														
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50		Hangchow	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.05	17.50	18.10													
Hangchow	dep.	7.30	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.06		Kenshangmun	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.37													
Zahkou	arr.	...	9.40	12.10	...	16.55	...		Konzenchiao	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40													
U. N. N. S																													